HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,994—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. CALEDONIA ...	7558	C. H. S. Tooque,	17th Oct.
* PENINSULAR.....	5594	A. G. Cubitt.....	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA ...	10000	E. H. Gordon ...	31st "
* ORIENTAL	5594	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon ...	14th "
* PENINSULAR	5595	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Flaschi.....	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4259	G. Guionnet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier.....	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX ...	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX ...	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE...	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND ...	C. Matcovich	6,046	19th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON.....	G. Klansberger..	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA.....	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 40)	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 609.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich.....	5,040	22rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Grindlay House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., executed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 19th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 13th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd Nov., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 17th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description receive for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotation furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell.....	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.....	6th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for October contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION;
CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte? It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continual improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Piano-building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS.
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO. LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

POPULARITY
IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY
BAHADUR
CIGARS
ARE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
AND ENJOY A LARGER
SALE THAN ANY OTHER
BRAND.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs	a
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	10	8
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Winiker	13th Oct.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

S. S. SULTAN, will CALL also at SEYCHELLES.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 14th September, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND NERAL AND LONAVLA.

BOOKS each containing 24 FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS available by any Train between BOMBAY and NERAL and BOMBAY and LONAVLA respectively, from the 15th October, 1903, to the 15th June, 1904, inclusive, WILL BE ISSUED on application at the Office of the Undersigned, at the following REDUCED RATES, on the conditions named below:—

Book of Neral Coupon Tickets ..... Rs. 50
Book of Lonavla Coupon Tickets ..... „ 65

2. Each Ticket will be available for One Journey either from Bombay to Neral or from Neral to Bombay in the case of the Neral Coupons, and from Bombay to Lonavla or from Lonavla to Bombay in the case of the Lonavla Coupons.

3. At the commencement of each journey the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Booking Clerk who will date and sign on each occasion the first Ticket in the Book, and similarly at destination the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Ticket Collector, who will detach a Ticket for the journey. A Ticket not dated and signed by the Booking Clerk at the commencement of the journey will be treated as if the passenger were travelling without a Ticket. The Holder of the Ticket must also sign each Ticket in the place provided before it is detached by the Ticket Collector. The signature may be in pencil.

4. No coupon must be detached by the Holder; any Coupon so detached will not be recognised but the full ordinary fare for the journey, namely, Rs. 3-6 in the case of Neral Coupon, and Rs. 5, in the case of Lonavla Coupon will be payable.

5. These Coupons are issued subject to all the Rules and Regulations of the Company and any breach of these rules will render the Coupons null and void.

The Tickets will be issued on the express condition that they are not transferable and that no refund whatever will be claimable for any Tickets unused between the date of issue and the period to the 15th of June, 1904, or lost or mislaid or under any circumstances whatever.

6. The usual free allowance of luggage will be given on the Tickets and they can be used for reserving accommodation, provided sufficient notice is given beforehand.

7. The Holder may join or alight from the train at any Station on the journey but must give up the Ticket at the Station where he alights, and have it signed and dated where he joins the train.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th October, 1903.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE OIL AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the AGENT, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, 6th November, 1903, for the SUPPLY of above, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge sections of the Company's system, for the year 1904, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rupees two for each.

Form No. 1 consists of Kerosine Oil for Broad Gauge, Parel Delivery.

Form No. 2 consists of Kerosine Oil for Metre Gauge, Parel Delivery.

Form No. 3 consists of Waste Cotton for Broad Gauge, Parel Delivery.

Form No. 4 consists of Waste Cotton for Metre Gauge, Ajmere Delivery.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Kerosine Oil and Cotton Waste," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One thousand) must accompany both or any of the two Tenders, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

6. A further Deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderer as soon as to make the total Deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tenders.

7. The Waste to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 9th Oct., 1903.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
COMMENCING
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Cashco, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Cropons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
7-8, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

POONA 12TH EXTRA MEETING.

TUESDAY, 20TH OCTOBER, 1903.

(DEVALEE HOLIDAY.)

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 13th October, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 8th October, 1903.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Civilian Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students, &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.

Success guaranteed.

For particulars apply to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.
"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.
ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.
MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.
CABINET AND FURNITURE TILES.
CARRARA MARBLE AGENCY.

INSCRIPTION TABLETS.

Tombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fountains, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.

IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.

Statues and Busts Cut from Photographs.
Any description of work executed from Models or Drawings.

LAVATORY BASINS.
Oblong, Square.
Round Fronted and Angular.

URINALS, Angle and Flat.

ENGLISH & EASTERN W. C.

FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.

SUITABLE for HOUSES and SHIPS.

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
40-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

APPLICANTS for the RENEWAL of LICENSES for FIRE-ARMS for the year 1904, are requested to see that their applications are made so as to reach the Office of the Commissioner of Police by the 1st November next.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 12th October, 1903.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD., CAWNPORE.]

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Applicants should state age, and qualifications, and remuneration expected, and send "Copies only" of certificates.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 12	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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SALE OF SALVED GOODS, DAMAGED BAGS OF RAPESEEDS &c.

LANDED EX S. S. "HILARIUS."

Under instructions from Captain Charles K. Sergent Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant at 2 p.m. at the Prince's Dock F. Shed, and on account of whom it may concern :—Consisting of

T M
D S & Co —153 bags rapeseeds damaged
G R
M S
E — C—2 bags mowra seeds, damaged.
127

landed damaged by fire ex S. S. "Hilarius."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE of the partnership business carried on in the name of Khakeebhoy Pudumsey of very Valuable and Rich Chandeliers, Pier-glasses, Furniture, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. Receiver, appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 834 of 1901, Ahmedbhoy Meherallibhoy vs. Cassumalli Meherallibhoy and others Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, will sell, on the premises, by Public Auction, in convenient lots, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., at Kalbadevi, Shop No. 220, the stock-in-trade consisting of rich chandeliers, pier glasses, fairy lights, table ornaments, chandelier and lamp fittings, plateware, cutlery, glassware, Chinaware, earthenware, hall carpets, lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, bentwood chairs, flagstaffs, shop furniture, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th October, 1903.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

ATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG.
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,99,999; but no interest is allowed when the sum agreed does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS, Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH;
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE; TORONTO, CANADA.

President: Hon. GEO. W. ROSS, Premier of Ontario, Canada.
Managing Director: J. F. JUNKIN, Esq.

Business in force over 10,00,00,000 Rupees.
Security to Policy Holders, 1,60,00,000 Rupees.

THIS Company issues a Conditionless and Restrictionless Policy Contract with Automatic Non-forfeiture, Loan and Cash Value privileges, together with special inducements to Investors.

H. HERBERT HORSEY,
General Manager for Manufacturers Life Insurance Company for India and Eastern Asia.

F. E. MEWS,
Head Office Special Representative.

Messrs. S. D. KHOTE & Co.,
Resident Agents.

For rates and further particulars apply to Company's Office, No. 1, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	88 3-4	= — 3-16
3 do. Rentes	97	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling		
Loan	105	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 9-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	27 1-8	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	59 3-4	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15	= — 1 1-2
Berlin „	20·40 1-2	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 3-8	= — 3-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5-8 pr ct	= + 1-8
6 „ „ „ „	3 3-4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 5-8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	2 1-2 pr ct	= do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £700,000 for Egypt.

SEED.

Rapeseed.—	Yellow Sellers, Tone firm.	Guzerat	34 3-4.	Oct.-Nov.
Do.	Yellow Sellers, Tone firm.	Cawnpore	34 1-8.	Oct.-Nov.
Do.	Brown done. Tone firm.	32 1-8,	Oct.-Nov.	Business

Cotton.—Market closed quiet. In Liverpool—Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Spot 5·78 — 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·67	5·01	5·00	4·98
+ 7	+ 5	+ 6	+ 5
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April.**	**April-May.**	**May-June**
4·98	4·99	4·99	4·98
+ 5	+ 6	+ 5	+ 5

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	41,000	bales.
Do. last year	41,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	23,000	„
Do. do Continent	23,000	„
Mid-Uplands	9·60	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9·28	+ 7
Do. do. March	9·31	+ 9

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 1-8	unchanged
Futures, month of Jan.	9·13	+ 6
Do. do. April	9·32	+ 7
Tone at close	Steady.	

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 10th October, 1903 :—

Cotton	1,215	bales.
Wheat	15,492	cwts.
Linseed	2,943	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,339	„
Gingellyseed	616	„
Poppyseed	9.7	„
Groundnuts	5	„
Castorseed	4,242	„
Rice	692	„
Myrabollams	537	„
Cottonseed	5,501	„

BOMBAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3 31-32d.	
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7-32d.	
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.	
French Francs 5 do do	170 1-4	
Marks 3 do do	138	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135	
Shanghai 30 do do	186	
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone.

Cash	Rs.	98·15
1st Settlement	„	98·13

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.

Linseed,—Tone steady.

Ready	6	5	0

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	Rs.	5	6	0 per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	5	13	0 „
Yellow Guzerat	„	5	13	0 „

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	6	3	6

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	21	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi, 91 per cent.	Rs.	30 4 per candy
Club, No. 1	„	29 4 „
Herd. Red		23 „

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales.
Imports	10,000 „

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·06	5·01	4·99	4·98
—1	unchanged	— 1	unchanged
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl-May**	**May-June**
4·98	4·99	4·99	4·99
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

COTTON.—The local market is quiet but steady. Exporters are reported to have taken a small line of Fine Khangaum Akola fair staple for January-February at Rs. 193, and fine Amraoti January at Rs. 194. Bengals are firm. Closing quotations are Rs. 219 for Good M. G. Broach and Rs. 168 1-2 for Fully Good Bengals.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 10th October, as compared with the statement of the 3rd October :—

LIABILITIES,	Oct. 3. Rs.	Oct. 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,01,946	44,47,289
Public Deposits at Branches	21,43,688	19,96,218
Other Deposits	6,15,44,773	6,38,77,886
Post Bills	10,117	7,427
Sundries	10,74,291	10,97,994
	Rs... 8,73,77,818	8,98,21,82
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,21,04,853	1,20,10,988
Other authorised Securities	38,38,9·2	38,31,219
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	39,07,497	43,53,612
Loans do. do.	1,54,16,178	1,48,93,008
Bills discounted and purchased	1,35,53,276	1,40,94,893
Dead Stock	3,55,348	3,55,348
Stamps and Stationery	2,810	2,769
Balances with other Banks	1,55,128	3,61,709
Sundries	1,40,809	1,57,011
Cash	3,24,02,737	3,38,48,179
	Rs. 8,73,77,818	8,98,21,826

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS
LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur ... ... Nil
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	88 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The sum of about £7,00,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	5	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	3	2	11
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	0	17
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	12	10	71
Total plague deaths to date	263,250	215,401	
Same date last year	19	12	138

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than any thing else. For grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

SINGAPORE.

MARRIAGE.

ENGLISH—NOBLE—September 19, at St Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Rev E Griffith Evans, Acting Colonial Chaplain, Frederick Herbert English, Federated Malay States Railways, only son of T M English, Superintendent, H H the Nizam's Mint, Hyderabad, Deccan, to Lilian Ella, daughter of the Rev W M Noble, M A, Rector of Wistow, Huntingdonshire, England.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CALVERT—September 22, at Simla, the wife of Maj r J T Calvert, I M S, of a son.
EVERETT—September 28, at Bagli Pinjra, Azamgar, the wife of R A Everett, of a son.
MACMULLEN—September 29, at Mezuffarpore, Tirhoot, the wife of Captain Macmullen, 12th Cavalry, of a son.

DEATH.

WADLEY—October 3, at Ragcon, after a few days' illness, Janet, the dearly loved youngest daughter of the late H T Wadley and Mrs Wadley, "Teynham Lodge," Herne Hill, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 5h. 40m. High water, 3·40m., 3·43a. Low water, 9·36m., 9·34a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, meeting of the Board, Albert Buildings, 4 p. m.
"At Home" at Tata House to meet the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. McArthur, 5 to 6 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15 o'clock.

THE M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,940, the daily average being 164. The total of new patients was 756.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR IN BOMBAY.—H. H. Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by his son and three of his officers, arrived in Bombay on Sunday from Baroda, and is staying in the Esplanade Hotel Annexe at the Apollo Bunder. His Highness leaves Bombay today.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—Babaji Ganoo, a Hindu toddy drawer, climbed up a toddy tree in an cart off Purbhadevi Road, Mahim, on Saturday last, and while standing at the top of the tree and drawing toddy, his foot slipped and he fell to the ground from a height of about a hundred feet. He died almost immediately.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A GIRL.—Gopibai, a Hindu girl, aged thirteen, while at work in a grain-crushing mill at Agripada on Saturday, had her sari accidentally entangled in the shaft, and before the engine could be stopped she was pulled round the shaft and knocked against the floor. The girl was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found she had sustained fractures of her left arm and left thigh. She has been detained in the Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dares-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, DelagoaBay, Sychelles, Reunion and all Madagascar ports, per s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dares-Salaam, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. Nowshera, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Mauritius via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Friday and Saturday, the 16th and 17th instant, respectively.

ALLEGED ROBBERY AT A TEMPLE IN WARDHAL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Kalidas Manilal, a punjari of the Luxminarayan Temple at Wardhal in Kaira district, with the theft of four gold "kunthis" valued at Rs. 925. The accused was arrested on Sunday by Inspector O'Keeffe while the former was trying to dispose of a gold "kunthi" in Marwari Bazar. On searching his person he recovered three more kunthis concealed under his clothes. From inquiries made it was ascertained that the accused had stolen the kunthis from the temple in Wardhal and had come to Bombay to dispose of them. Mr. O'Keeffe said the authorities at Wardhal had been communicated with in order to find out all the particulars of the theft. On his application the hearing was postponed to enable the police to make further inquiries.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Charles Gould, of the Seamen's Institute, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 400 belonging to John Bayley, a cook on the s.s. Taunton. It appeared that on the 8th October last the complainant gave £26 and Rs. 10 for safe custody, and since then he had been in the hospital on account of illness. He sent a letter to the accused on Friday demanding the money and the accused sent him no reply. Upon this he informed the chaplain of the Seamen's Institute, who gave information to the police. In consequence of that information, Inspector Stenson arrested the accused on Sunday. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 350, or in default to undergo a further term of two months' rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THIEVING BROTHERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. B. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ailix charged Ramnarayen Maduria and his brothers Laximnarayen and Munisarayen, with stealing cotton goods valued at Rs. 40 from the Khatao Makanji Mills at Parel. The evidence showed that Mr. Sorabjee Dinshaw, Weaving Master in the Mill found the property missing on the morning of the 7th instant, and reported the matter to Mr. Damodar Luxmidas, Acting Manager of the Mill. The latter made inquiries, and in consequence of certain information received, sent for the first and second accused and questioned them about the theft. They admitted having committed the theft and pointedout the window through which the entrance had been effected by the third accused. The room of the three accused who lived together was then searched and property of the value of Rs. 30 stolen from the Mill was recovered. All the accused were old offenders and admitted three previous convictions. The first accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and the second and third to one year's like punishment.

OBJECTIONABLE PICTURES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Kachra Narayan a Hindu with having in his possession for sale and with selling indecent cards and Yusuf Peer Mahomed and Ismail Hasanlin alias Dala Mahomedans with aiding and abetting Kachra in the offence. Ahmedali Ghulam Abakhan also a Mahomedan was charged with being in possession of indecent cards for sale. Mr. Mahowaker pleader defended the first accused Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin barrister-at-law with Mr. Desai pleader defended the third and Mr. Khalli barrister-at-law defended the fourth accused. The case for the prosecution was that for some time past the first accused who had a book-stall in Kika Street was suspected of selling the cards. On the 8th instant an informant was sent to his shop and he bought one pack of fifty-two cards for Rs. 1. On the evening of the 10th idem a party of policemen under Sub-Inspector Sikandarkhan of the Criminal Investigation Department kept a watch in the vicinity of the shop and the informant was sent with a five rupee note initialled by Mr. Sekanderkhan to buy one more pack of cards. He bought it for Rs. 2 and asked for one more. In the meanwhile he gave a signal to the party who rushed into the shop and searched the first accused. The five rupee note was recovered from his pocket but no more cards were forthcoming. The first accused made a statement to the police upon which the second accused was arrested. He in his turn gave certain information to the police which enabled them to recover one more card from underneath a stone near the staircase of the shop of the first accused. Further police investigations led to the arrest of the third and the fourth accused. Further police investigations led to the recovery of sixty-eight more cards of a similar description from a gutter near the room of a widow related to the fourth accused. All the accused denied the truth of the complaint. The fourth accused was acquitted there being no evidence to connect him with the offence he was charged with. The first and the second accused were ordered to be enlarged on their furnishing a bail for Rs. 100, while the third accused was allowed to go on his own recognisance and the hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED BOGUS MOSLEM FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

A SENSATIONAL CASE.

A remarkable charge of fraud in connection with what is stated to have been a bogus friendly society promoted by a gang of Mahomedan swindlers has lately been investigated in the Court of the District Magistrate of Lahore. According to the evidence for the Crown a number of clever rogues, all fairly educated and versed in the intricacies of accounts, formed themselves into a species of benevolent society under the title of the Anjuman-Mainul-Musalmin, the objects of which were to raise and administer three separate funds called the Marriage Fund, the Pension Fund, and the Relief Fund. The Marriage Fund was to provide subscribing members with dowries or with the necessary means of defraying expenditure on ceremonies in the event of a marriage in the family. The Relief Fund was to meet the ordinary needs and vicissitudes of Mahomedan life such as extrication from debt, prevention of insolvency, expenses of Mecca pilgrimages and of various religious rites, purchase of land, and the like. The Pension Fund was to provide a competence for old age. Thousand of Mahomedans of both sexes, including many hard pressed widows, not only in the Punjab, but in all parts of India, eagerly paid the prescribed admission fees, annual subscriptions, and stamp fees in order to participate in the splendid advantages of membership; and before very long the promoters found themselves in possession of funds aggregating nearly a lakh of rupees. The office bearers were a president, two vice-presidents, a general secretary, a financial secretary, a joint secretary, an examiner of accounts and assistant examiner of accounts, a general storekeeper, and a superintendent of the Pension Fund. The affairs of the association were in the hands of a board of twenty-five directors, including the ten aforesaid office bearers. These twenty-five gentlemen, it is alleged, helped themselves without stint to the moneys which they had collected; and cunningly fortified themselves against the law by frequent manipulations of a singularly voluminous and complex code of rules. How far and how long the swindle might have continued it is impossible to say, had not the District Magistrate got wind of the scandal at a comparatively early stage and pricked the bubble forthwith. The ringleader was then discovered to be a discharged servant of the Lahore Municipality, and most of the others were found to have occupied positions similarly, qualifying them for a career of financial enterprise. Various sentences of imprisonment and fine more or less severe were in the end imposed by the District Magistrate upon certain of the accused; and the Mahomedan world is still agog with the sensation. The accused have now appealed to the Sessions Judge of Lahore, and the Punjab Government have instructed the Government Advocate to appear in support of the convictions.—"Pioneer."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

Monday :—The depression near Allahabad and Sutna yesterday is to-day central near Pendra where the pressure is upwards of a tenth inch in defect. Depression is now of very little importance as a rain giving depression, and only a few light showers have been received during the past 24 hours, but its chief interest lies in the extremely abnormal course it is taking, having come back to-day to almost identical position it occupied nearly a week ago. The heaviest fall of rain reported are 1 inch at Mogui and 77 cents at Nowgong. Wind show an irregular cyclonic circulation on the West Coast and in Kathiawar conditions are slightly suspicious in the Arabian Sea. Showers are probable during the day in East Satpurah.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 12TH OCTOBER.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Present reading, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·90	WNW	4	85·6	67·1	75	...	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·78	NW	8	90·3	79·5	84	...	0·00	—0·13
Muscat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	29·79	Calm	1	97·4	65·2	77	...	12·35	—3·31
Sirsa	29·77	ESE	2	100·3	69·6	84	...	13·83	+1·22
Delhi	29·75	SW	1	92·2	72·6	72	...	12·19	—11·26
Agra	29·74	SW	2	95·5	72·1	80	...	22·47	—2·72
Cawnpore	9·787	NNE	3	83·3	73·	9	·80	31·00	—2·16
Allahabad	29·77	NNE	4	83·6	72·1	90	·52	45·93	+8·74
Jhansi	29·81	Calm	2	84·7	72·4	83	...	33·95	—3·08
Jacobabad	29·78	Calm	2	101·0	70·7	87	...	3·42	—·009
Karachi	29·81	SSW	8	89·9	77·7	79	...	3·63	—2·97
Jeypore	29·81	NW	5	94·2	70·1	81	...	22·72	—1·13
Ajmere	29·82	SE	7	91·9	73·6	90	...	21·32	×1·08
Deesa	29·83	SE	4	98·6	66·1	87	...	19·21	—3·32
Ahmedabad	29·83	N NW	1	94·2	72·6	71	...	36·03	—3·96
Bhuj	29·83	NW	8	92·3	71·9	84	...	16·18	+2·51
Jamnagar	29·86	SW	10	90·5	71·7	70	...	36·61	×4·17
Dwarka	29·87	NE	3	89·9	72·7	76	...	25·13	...
Rajkot	29·81	NW	4	93·6	69·8	78	...	29·67	—1·33
Bhavnagar	29·84	NW	5	93·1	72·0	71	...	23·69	+4·32
Veraval	29·82	ENE	6	84·0	73·2	81	...	33·39	+6·55
Neemuch	29·83	W	6	89·3	69·7	7	...	30·40	+1·87
Indore	29·82	NW	7	88·3	64·1	86	...	46·28	×15·03
Sangor	29·81	NW	5	82·4	70·1	88	...	46·84	—4·25
Jubulpore	29·76	WNW	5	80·2	70·6	90	·40	51·82	—2·98
Hoshangabad	29·81	SW	1	84·7	68·2	83	...	44·50	—4·23
Khandwa	29·83	W	6	92·7	69··	68	...	25·88	—0·23
Raipur	29·74	SW	8	85·6	72·4	7·	·04	38·20	—7·81
Nagpur	29·80	WNW	5	90·1	6··7	7·	...	34·15	×10·11
Amraoti	29·81	WSW	7	91·2	68·5	72	...	39·2

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1903.

THE CASE OF PRIVATE EMERSON.

A FEW weeks ago a meeting of representative men in Calcutta determined to approach the Viceroy by memorial, deprecating and disavowing racial animosities, and pointing out how such are only too likely to be fostered by Government executively interposing in judicial proceedings in which Europeans are concerned, when, if the parties had been natives, no notice would have been taken of them. Never was protest more surely called for and never one more judiciously and courteously worded. His Excellency the Viceroy, however, did not appear to appreciate it, for at a meeting of the Legislative Council he disclaimed on the part of Government any desire to interfere. It was not quite a satisfactory explanation as it avoided the main point altogether, and to the general public it appeared that the reference to Lord Elgin's Government was not the most commendable method of disposing of an impression which has been formed within the past two or three years—even less than that. The case of the 9th Lancers did more to foster racial animosities than anything Lord Elgin's Government ever did. The Bain case will never be blotted from the Anglo-Indian memory, and the recent order of Lord Kitchener as to the reading of a moral lesson to troops every muster day cannot possibly have any beneficial effect. Sooner or later, we anticipate, Lord Kitchener will countermand that order. Meantime, however, the feeling between Europeans and Natives does not improve. Rightly or wrongly the impression is abroad that Governmeat does interfere needlessly and friction has been caused. The Mhow outrage case would never have occupied the attention of the Bombay High Court but for that impression, and Mr. Nugent Grant, in what is known as the case of Private Emerson, at Madras, gave expression to the feeling which exists in his own part of India. "The jury might have heard," he said—commenting on the policy of Government, which interfered with the action of the Judicial Department—" of several flagrant cases of such interference by Government in such cases as the Bain case and that of Lieutenant Rennie." But the learned judge, who disposed of the case, asked Mr. Grant to confine his remarks to what had happened in the present case and Mr. Grant did so, otherwise we might have learnt more. However he insisted on characterising the action of Government as a diabolical proceeding and invited the jury by their verdict to denounce the action of Government and to send Emerson back to his home and to his wife as an honourable man. Emerson was acquitted.

In this case a forest-watcher in the Sholamdevi Reserve Forest, near Trichinopoly, was shot in the leg in August last year. Three privates of the Lincolnshire Regiment were charged and acquitted by the District Magistrate, the evidence as to identity being contradictory and uncorroborated. For the prosecution an attempt was made to show that when the forest watcher objected to one of the soldiers shooting without a pass, that soldier asked Emerson to shoot him, whereupon, without more ado, he brought his rifle to the shoulder, deliberately took aim, and fired. A more preposterous story was never told. But it was deemed sufficiently probable to justify ordering Emerson's re-arrest. He had left Trichinopoly for England, had taken his discharge from the Army, married and settled down, but under instructions of the Government of India he was taken into custody at Goswell. This was in March last, and on his representing that he could not pay his fare to India he was set at large until June when he was again taken into custody, carried from Norwich to Bow-street, remanded in custody for over a month, and then brought out to Madras to undergo his trial. As counsel for the defence showed, the prosecution failed to prove the case, and, after making the comments to which we have referred, protested against the action of Government in having dragged his unfortunate client out all the way from England where, after much difficulty, he had obtained employment as a mill-carter, was earning an honest livelihood, tearing him away from the wife to whom he had lately been married to undergo a trial upon a charge which the Crown must have known could not stand. We do not quite see how the blame for this hard treatment of a man of long service and good conduct can be laid at the door of the government of Lord Elgin. Perhaps it may. But we hardly think so, for we are told by the local paper that the circumstances surrounding the whole case are such as invite comment. Indeed they have created a bad impression not only in Madras but throughout the whole of India.

The jury, by its verdict, did as Mr. Grant asked it. It did more in expressing the opinion that the Judge should make a representation to Government as to awarding some compensation to the accused. Meantime the man, though at large, is stranded, without means of subsistence as well as of the means of returning to England and his home. Commenting on the case, the "Madras Mail" tells us that during the hearing the Crown Prosecutor had to animadvert on the lack of arrangements regarding witnesses, and added that no one was in charge of the case to see that the witnesses turned up, and beyond receiving the deposition of the witnesses in the case from the Crown Office he had received no help from anybody for the prosecution. In the same way the Government appear to have made no previous arrangements on behalf of the accused in the event of his being acquitted. Comrade-like, a number of soldiers in Madras went to his assistance and found for him the day of his release and the following night, and on Saturday he went to the Young Men's Christian Association where his board and lodging, so far as the immediate future is concerned, have been provided for by private charity. Our contemporary has been asked from several quarters to undertake to raise a subscription in his behalf; but Emerson himself prefers first to see what Government is able and willing to do in the matter. When Government has notified its intentions, and it is possible to see what further help Emerson may be wanting, an appeal will probably be made. We trust that Government will recognise the necessity of amply recompensing the man it has so cruelly wronged, and will now act upon the representations so recently made to it, and refrain from interference of the character complained of. Without going so far as Mr. Grant in characterising the action of Government as diabolical we must express our abhorrence of such conduct as it has been guilty of. The Judge declared that the accused left the court without a stain on his character. A manifest injustice has been done and a great wrong requires righting.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

WITH the exception of the position of Lord President of the Council which Mr. Balfour may take himself, the reconstructed Ministry is now complete. Lord Salisbury, who is still best known as Viscount Cranborne, becomes Lord Privy Seal, a post which Mr. Balfour previously held. The new member of the Cabinet, along with his younger brother Lord Hugh Cecil, distinguished himself in the House of Commons as an earnest defender of the interests of the Church. He was Private Secretary to his father, and since 1900 has been Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He commanded the 4th Battalion of the Bedfordshire Regiment in South Africa during the War. Of the Ministers who are not in the Cabinet, Captain Ernest G. Pretyman, who has succeeded Mr. Arnold Forster as Secretary to the Admiralty, has been one of the Civil Lords of the Admiralty since 1900. He began his career as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery and retired from the Army in 1889. As the only Artillery man in the last Parliament he became a very useful member, and his experience at the Admiralty has equipped him for the post to which he is now promoted. He represents the Woodbridge Division of Suffolk, a seat which he first won after an unusually embittered struggle in 1895. Lord Balcarres and the Marquis of Hamilton have been given Treasury appointments. In a Ministry of young men Lord Balcarres will probably be the youngest, as he is no more than thirty-two years of age. He is the eldest son of the Earl of Crawford. He has distinguished himself especially in the House of Commons in the cause of art and architecture, and his friends believe that more will be heard of him in the future. He is a Trustee of the National Portrait Society and hony. Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. His seat at Chorley appears safe enough, for he was returned unopposed at the last election, and his predecessor was a Conservative who was twice unopposed. The Marquis of Hamilton, who has been appointed Treasurer of the Royal Household, is the eldest son of the Duke of Abercorn and a nephew of Lord George Hamilton. He is a Captain in the 1st Life Guards, and previously served for four years in the Donegal Militia. He was returned for Londonderry in 1900 defeating the Nationalist candidate by the narrow majority of 67.

AGRICULTURE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

WE have had occasion previously to allude to the progressive methods of the Department of Agriculture of the Central Provinces as administered by Mr. F. G. Sly, the Agricultural Commissioner of the Provinces. The report for the year ended in August last shows that the same energy has been displayed during the past twelve months and the same desire to promote the welfare of the cultivator by the introduction of improved methods, improved stock, and improved appliances. The purely educational work of the department differs in no serious detail from that of other parts of India. It is, however, interesting to note that school gardens are now a prominent feature of many villages and that they are being made the means of introducing to cultivators varieties of vegetables formerly unknown to them with the result that a demand for seed has arisen. Under the supervision of Mr. Sly, moreover, a useful agricultural publication, which has the respectable circulation of upwards of 2,300 copies monthly is issued, and this is stimulating an increased interest in improved agricultural methods. But the most important part of the work is done upon the experimental farms. A number of important experiments were carried out last year, and investigations into diseases of wheat and tur are likely to have good results. Efforts are being made to induce cultivators to abandon their present methods of careless broadcast sowing in favour of sowing in lines with a seed drill and weeding with a bullock hoe. Perhaps the fact which will appeal to native agriculturists most strongly is that the results obtained at the Government farms were so much better than their own. Mr. Sly is persisting in his attempt to introduce some simple forms of Western machinery, and he is becoming more and more successful. A fodder-cutting machine which costs Rs. 215 landed at Nagpur, has been sold freely. In one district alone twenty-three machines were ordered. Better results than this would have been obtained had the machine been a little cheaper, but this is sufficient to show that when the cultivators possess the money they are prepared to spend it upon the improvement of their methods. The list of appliances commented upon by Mr. Sly is practically American from beginning to end. One British machine figures amongst the rest, but this appears to be out of the running owing to its price. Should agricultural implements ever be imported to any extent in India there seems to be abundant reason for the belief that America will be foremost in the struggle for the market unless the British maker can send a cheaper article to this country. The Department is doing some very useful work in the direction of cattle breeding, and the whole of its operations calls for sincere congratulation.

NEW FOREST RULES FOR BOMBAY.

HIDDEN away in the columns of the "Bombay Government Gazette"—a publication which is greatly in need of editing, by the way—is a notification of the utmost importance to local shikaris. It appears without heading; no trouble being taken to draw the attention of the public to it, and has consequently escaped notice. Of course everyone is supposed to see the "Government Gazette," but comparatively few ever look at it. If, therefore, we hear of cases of friction between Forest officers and sportsmen, blame the "Government Gazette." For the benefit of sportsmen we publish the new rules in full in our news columns, from which it will be seen that every man who desires to go out and kill something, must have a special licence; that he may not make as big a bag as he is able, and that he must be particularly civil to Forest officers if he does not want his marksmanship relegated to the rifle-butts. The new rules are undoubtedly necessary in the interests of both game and sportsmen, but it is essential that they should be read, marked, learnt, and inwardly digested if the sportsman desires to avoid unpleasantness.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Moldavia, with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE R. I. M. S. Hardinge, in which his Excellency Lord Curzon is to visit the Persian Gulf, is to arrive in Bombay on the 23rd instant. She will then proceed to Karachi where his Excellency and the members of his staff will embark. After her return to Bombay the Hardinge will again do duty as a hospital ship.

THE Viceroy will entertain his departing Private Secretary, Sir Walter Lawrence, at a large dinner at Viceregal Lodge on the 26th instant, and it is expected that some interesting speech-making will signalise the occasion.

THE transport Islanda, Captain J. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, where she will embark the Camel Corps, for conveyance to Berbera.

THE 23rd Pioneers have left Dinapore for Siliguri for work on line communications of the Tibet Mission. One wing started last Friday and the other yesterday.

THE Viceroy was expected back in Simla yesterday or to-day. His visit to the Kumaon Hills has been a private holiday, with which the newspapers have not felt themselves concerned.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 19th September 1903, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1902 of 55,381 maunds and Rs. 21,009 in the earnings.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of September 1901, were Rs. 16,17,62,000; September 1902, Rs. 15,18,86,000; September 1903, Rs. 14,04,13,000.

MR. MOLLISON, Director General of Agriculture, Dr. Leather, Agricultural Chemist, Mr. Bernard Coventry, Superintendent of the Pusa Agricultural Institute, and Mr. McCarthy, Executive Engineer, Mozafferpur, have been at Simla during the past week to discuss the arrangements connected with the inauguration of the Pusa Agricultural Institute. Mr. Coventry proceeds, it is understood, to Europe this winter and takes up his appointment at Pusa next spring by which time the buildings should be well advanced.

THE "Shiko" dispute in the Burma Educational Department has broken out, in worse form, at Bhamo, where it arose between the Inspector of Schools and the boys in the A. B. M. Shan and Burmese School, according to a correspondent, who describes the expulsion of pupils of the VI and VII standards from the examination hall, because they would not do the "Shiko," or other abject adoration of the official, says the "Times of Burma." Nevertheless, the Director of Public Instruction tells the Government, and the public, "no word of shiko was said;" and yet Inspectors of Schools and teachers seem to have said it frequently.

THE Official Secrets Bill has greatly upset the Bengali Press. The "Advocate," perhaps, is the most impressive in its denunciation of the measure. "We see in it," says that journal, "the continuation of the most short-sighted policy to sit on the safety valve so that the steam may accumulate unobserved, gain a tremendous force, and burst to scatter the sitter and his friends and foes to the four winds. If it means anything, it means death of public life in India. An enemy to both England and India is the man who paves the way towards cutting the wire over which flashes the mind of the masses and their leaders, and warns the rulers against dangers that lurk below the thin veneer of a peaceful surface."

ONE result of the recent trouble in Rangoon over "Shiko" in Schools is that the members of the Chinese community have subscribed among themselves over three lakhs of rupees and have made the furniture for a school for their children. One of their large club houses has been allotted for the purpose. This institution will be wholly independent of the Government Schools, the money subscribed being for an endowment fund. Most of the Chinese boys have been withdrawn by their parents from the Government Schools and the rest will leave those institutions shortly. The Burmese community are also about to start their own private schools. The recent circulars of the Education Department, which were disapproved by the Lieutenant-Governor, have caused the widest dissatisfaction.

IN the Blackburn "circular walk" some representatives of a patent food had just distributed their refreshments en route when the motor-car collapsed. A landau and pair were chartered, but two miles from home one of the horses dropped dead. Encouraged by a cheering crowd the patent food men joined the competitors in the walk home.

MRS. PEARL G. ROBERTSON, of St. Louis, U. S. A., has filed a petition for divorce against her husband, Dr. Charles M. Robertson, in which she alleges, among other things, that he is a hypochondriac, has an ungovernable temper, has threatened her with personal violence, smokes in the house, habitually kicks her cat, and threatens to commit suicide.

FALLING asleep on a seat in the Jardin des Plantes of Paris, a man dropped a number of newspaper cuttings he had been reading. A policeman came along picked them up and saw that they all related to an attempted murder committed in the city. He wakened the sleeper, accused him of the crime, extracted a confession, and marched him off to prison.

A mysterious stranger called on Charles Morland, a farmer, at Vincing, Oklahoma, and asked permission to dig for treasure on his estate. Morland consented, on condition that he got an eighth of all that was found. At a depth of twenty-eight feet a fortune of £400,000 was found in a walnut box. The stranger gave Morland £50,000, and went away with the rest.

THE NEW PLAY AT THE GARRICK.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. HADDON CHAMBERS.

Mr. Arthur Bourchier brought out at the Garrick, on September 21st, a new play by Mr. Haddon Chambers, and considerable interest naturally attaches to the production; for there are few either among the older or younger playgoers who have not pleasant memories of Mr. Tree's production of "Captain Swift" and "John a' Dreams," of "The Idler" and "The Awakening" at the St. James's, and still more recently of "The Tyranny of Tears," with Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore in the cast, at the Criterion.

The dress rehearsal at the Garrick on Saturday was just over and "writes" M. W. in the "Pall Mall Gazette" I was fortunate enough to find Mr. Haddon Chambers with a few minutes to spare. He professed himself ready to tell me anything I wanted to know about "The Golden Silence," if I would not ask him to spoil the interest of the first night by giving away the plot.

"I wrote the play in New York, last winter," he said. I had been sitting for some time for my bust to Mr. Fitzgerald Peploe, an English sculptor who works in New York, and the idea of the last act of the play came to me one day while I was in his studio."

"Was that the sculptor who afterwards very nearly cut your head off with a sword?"

"The same. I need scarcely say that it was a pure accident, though some of my friends were unkind enough to suggest the sight of my head perpetually before him had grown so distasteful to the sculptor that he felt the only thing to do was to cut it off. But to return to the play. The central idea of the story came to me first in Mr. Peploe's studio, and from the strong situation of the last act which occurred to me then, I worked backwards, as it were, and gradually evolved the idea of the play. One can never tell, of course, how these things may strike an audience; but I may say that from the author's point of view the play is intended to work out an emotional theme. It is a tragedy of the heart."

"It is a more serious play, then, than 'The Tyranny of Tears'?"

"It makes a wider appeal to the emotions. In fact, I may tell you frankly that the idea of the last episode in the story affected me so deeply, that while walking up Fifth-avenue on my way home from the studio, after I had first realized the situation, I found it advisable to turn into Central Park, and continue my walk out of the public gaze."

"Did you set to work on the play at once?"

"I spent four weeks in mentally building up the play to this last act, without writing anything but a few rough notes. Then one day the moment arrived when I felt that I might adventure the dialogue, and I began to write. From that moment I never dropped it, and never allowed myself any holiday, and as a matter of fact I finished the whole play in twenty-one days."

"Surely that meant very hard work?"

"Well, I dictated the greater part of it, as my eyes were very tired just then and I was afraid of overstraining them. I used to begin at eleven every morning and work till one o'clock, and then start again at half-past two and go on until five or six. The last act, which is to my mind the most important of all, and which was naturally the most interesting to me, as having furnished the mainspring of the play, I wrote in a day and a half."

"I see that the scenes both of the second and the fourth act are laid in a sculptor's studio."

"Yes. I took the environment most familiar to me at the moment, and I think the picture of a tist life is a faithful one. I felt very gratified to-day at the dress-rehearsal, when Mr. George Frampton, the sculptor, who has been assisting us with our sculpture accessories and our studio properties generally, gave me on the fall of the curtain at the end of the second act not only his full approval of the mise-en scene, but of the studio life I had depicted. As, perhaps, you may have observed, artistic surroundings as shown upon the stage are not always true to nature, but we have taken great pains to depict our scenes with fidelity, and as a matter of fact Mr. Frank Mills who plays the sculptor, has been almost living during the past few weeks in Mr. Frampton's studio in St. John's Wood."

"Does the tragic note prevail throughout the play?"

"Oh, no. Some of the scenes are full of high spirits, notably perhaps the studio lunch in the second act. If one goes faithfully to life, one can't avoid taking away a great deal of comedy."

"I saw it stated somewhere that this play was originally called 'A Great Lady.' Was that so?"

"I called the play 'A Great Lady,' in the first place, because Lady Arlington, whose part is played by Miss Violet Vanbrugh, is intended to be in every sense of the word a great lady, and not merely the conventional grande dame. However, I was obliged to change the name of the play, because I found that Lady Troubridge and Mr. B. C. Stephenson had already given that title to a play in which they collaborated. And I may tell you incidentally that I have never found any of my plays so difficult to christen as this one."

"How did you arrive at your present title?"

"I was quite in despair of ever finding anything suitable until one night, when I was reading for about the fiftieth time Swinburne's 'Atalanta in Calydon' (always to me one of the most compelling poems in the English language,) I came across those beautiful lines on silence which doubtless you remember, and which begin in this way:

But ye keep ye on earth
Your lips from over-speech,
Loud words and longing are so little worth:
And the end is hard to reach.

For silence after grievous things is good,
And reverence, and the fear that makes men whole,
And shame and righteous governance of blood,
And lordship of the soul.

But from sharp words and wits men pluck no fruits,
And gathering thorns they shake the tree at root;
For words divide and rend;
But silence is most noble till the end.

The last two lines I am quoting on the programme as the motto of my story. At first I thought of calling the play 'The Noble Silence,' but I changed that title to 'The Golden Silence,' with an idea that the latter title might have a wider appeal."

"Was this play written specially for Mr. Bourchier?"

"For a long time past I had been under a contract to write a play for my old friend, Arthur Bourchier. It was a sort of engagement that has been in the offing for the last twelve or thirteen years. When Mrs. Langtry was about to produce 'The Idler,' in 1890, Mr. Bourchier, who even in those days was a great friend of mine, was engaged to play the leading male character. Then the arrangement with Mrs. Langtry fell through, and Mr. George Alexander produced 'The Idler,' at the St. James's, himself creating the part which would have fallen to Mr. Bourchier under Mrs. Langtry's management."

"I suppose Mr. Bourchier was rather disappointed?"

"He was, and I quite well remember his saying to me then, 'I shall have a theatre of my own some day, Haddon, and then you shall write me a play.' And so a kind of halt-promise was made, and subsequently a contract entered into, which resulted in the writing of 'The Golden Silence. I can scarcely say that I had Mr Bourchier specially in my mind in connection with either the painter or the sculptor of the story, as the original idea of the play centred itself round a woman, but knowing that it would come out eventually at the Garrick, I felt that there was no English actress so capable of carrying out my conception of Lady Arlington's character as Miss Violet Vanbrugh.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

VIOLATION OF THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Although negotiations are proceeding at Constantinople between Bulgaria and Turkey the situation on the frontier is serious. The Bulgarian Government, on the 10th instant, ordered the mobilisation of the first and second class Reservists in the Kustendil district.

The Bulgarian Government has complained to the Porte of the frequent violation of the Bulgarian frontier by the Turks.

There are now twenty thousand refugees in Bulgaria.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

NO SIGNS OF WITHDRAWAL.

The Russian troops at Niuchwang have ostentatiously paraded the principal streets of the foreign and Chinese settlements as though to emphasise their continuance of the occupation of Manchuria.

The Civil Commissioner informed Reuter's correspondent that he had not received any instructions to withdraw, and there was every evidence of a permanent occupation.

THE RECONSTRUCTED MINISTRY.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

It is officially announced that Lord Salisbury has been appointed Lord Privy Seal with a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Ernest Pretyman has been appointed Secretary to the Admiralty, Lord Balcarres a Junior Lord of the Treasury, and the Marquis of Hamilton Treasurer of the Royal Household.

These appointments will involve bye-elections at Fareham, Chorley, and Londonderry.

MEETING OF BRITISH ADMIRALS AT SINGAPORE.

The Admirals of the China, Australian, and East Indian Squadrons will meet at Singapore to discuss questions connected with naval concentration and strategy in the Far East.

ADEN HINTERLAND EXPEDITION.

THE RECENT FIGHTING.

The punitive expedition in the Aden hinterland had seven British soldiers wounded of whom one Dublin Fusilier is mortally wounded in the fight with Arabs.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCTOBER 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Moldavia, with the English mail of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-day.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 12.

Sir James Monteath, the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by his Staff, left Poona this morning on tour in the Southern Mahratta Country. His Excellency after touring there will proceed to Mahableshwar on the 22nd instant.

THE LATE TAI MAHARAJ'S PROPERTY.

ADMINISTRATOR APPOINTED.

The parties in connection with the late Tai Maharaj's estate appeared in chambers before Mr. Lucas, the District and Sessions Judge. The Judge intimated to appoint the Collector of Poona to be the administrator of the revenue-yielding property in the Poona District and the Court Nazar to be the Manager of the Wada and such moveable property as it contained. The question of ornaments was only gone into so far as they concerned the girl Shantekbai, it being mutually agreed upon by the two parties what ornaments should be set aside out of the general estate and the ornaments for the little girl's use. Further decision was reserved.

THE PLAGUE IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 12.

The plague is gaining a footing in Wellington. In the 24 hours ending on Saturday last six cases were reported.

THE EASTERN DELTA HEAD WORKS.

DAMAGE BY THE BREACH.

Later information from Bezwada shows that the damage done by the breach of the eastern delta head works was less than was expected. Except the Divi division which was totally submerged the loss of cattle and property to roots is said to be immense. Several dead bodies have been seen A great amount of distress prevails here. The river, however is subsided now seven feet above the crest anicut.

THE Speaker, Mr. Gully, opened the new clubhouse of the Carlisle and Silloth Golf Club at Silloth which has cost £1,000. On a gold key being handed to him, the right hon. gentleman said that although his voice had not been heard on political questions for a long time he thought he must on this occasion at least advocate the policy of the open door.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

STAFFORDS vs. THE CHESHIRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 12.

The Harris Football Tournament terminated this evening in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, the soldiers in the Garrison mustering strong, while there were several ladies and gentlemen present, among them being General Burnett, who gave the cup away. A throng of natives were also among those who watched the match with keen interest from beginning to end. The finals lay between the North Staffords and the Cheshires, and was hotly contested, being exceedingly interesting and exciting at every stage. The Staffords ran off with the ball at the start, and though driven back came up with a rush, including some good combined play, and Townley, the inside right, finding an opening, drove the ball through with a good kick. The ball then continued to revolve in the Cheshire territory who were placed severely on their defence, and had as much as they could do to keep the ball away from the goal at hung-about corners if not occasionally driven to the boundary. Off side was given against the Cheshires, who shortly afterwards got possession of the ball and worked it up nearly, but they had promptly to retire, the Staffords again taking possession, and kept it hanging about the Cheshires' quarters when the first half time was called.

In the second half time the Cheshires had the ball under control and kept constantly beating at the goal of the Staffords, who in their turn were hard pressed and had to goal vigorously, which they did, kicking the ball out to the boundary when they saw no other way of making head-way in order to prevent the Cheshires from scoring. The Cheshires played fine, pushing the game by assaulting the Stafford's goal from all sides, and endeavouring to find an entrance. They were frustrated however, the Staffords defending with effect. When time was called the game stood

Staffords ..... 1 goal.
Cheshires..... nil.

The winning team was loudly applauded at the conclusion of the match. Both teams were drawn up, and General Burnett, in presenting the cup to the winning team, said that whilst congratulating the North Staffords on their win they had to thank the Cheshires for the fine exhibition of game they had given. The best team, he felt, had won. These sorts of games did a great deal of good in teaching the men to be efficient soldiers in meeting them, accustomed to act on their own initiative, and generally making them good all round men. The General then handed the cup to Private Moore of the Staffords and silver medals to other teams. Cheers were given for both the teams, and the tournament was brought to an end.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

POONA, OCTOBER 12.

The first party of the Buffs, mostly married men, and heavy luggage, left for the Sassoon Dock, Bombay, by special troop trains this evening A large number of friends were present on the station to see them off. The party consisted of seven officers and 271 non-commissioned officers and men. The headquarters leaves to-morrow. During their stay in Poona they became very popular, but they were unfortunate in the number of losses. One of the men died of eating tinned fish. Private Brown, one of their best athletes, fell down dead. There were some cases of enteric, especially during the past fortnight, there being two deaths. Colonel Vyvyan adopted special precautions and kept everything in perfect order, still the regiment leaves a few more in hospital. On arrival at Aden the regiment is under orders to send four companies to Dhala to relieve the Dublin Fusiliers where they expect to see fight. The remainders will be distributed in various spots round Aden.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Appleton, R.E, from leave, is posted as commanding Royal Engineers, Oudh District.

On vacating the appointment as Aide-de-Camp Captain E. B. Sandys is posted to the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, the following Officers will, on arrival from England, proceed to the stations stated against their names, travelling at the public expense:—Lieut-Colonel F. H. Treherne, R.A.M.C., to Nowshera, to command the Station Hospital; Major F. McDowall, R.A.M.C., to Peshawar; Captain C. W. Profeit, R.A.M.C., to Umballa; Captain J. F. Martin, R.A.M.C., to Sialkote; Lieutenant A. H. Haye, R.A.M.C., to Peshawar; Lieutenant J. H. Conway, R.A.M.C., to Umballa.

Two lakhs of rupees will be provided next year for expenditure on rifle ranges and manœuvre grounds for regular troops.

ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 10.—Greatwood, Lt, Bo, 12th Inft, on leave from Deesa.

Seaton, Lt, Bo, 12th Inft, on leave from Dees.

Bertie, Col, Bo, 2nd R. W. Fus, proceeding home from Chakrata.

Sandes, Lt, Bo, N Lanc Regt, proceeding Home from Mhow.

Chapman, Major, Bo, R E, from leave from England.

Power, Major, Beng, R G A, from leave from England.

Ross, Lt, Bent, I M S, from leave from England.

Block, Major, Beng, R G A, from leave from England.

Tulloch, Capt, Beng, Gloucester Regt, from leave from England.

Battye, Capt, Beng, VI Cavalry, from leave from England.

Hay, Capt, Punj, R mount Depot, from leave from England.

Maxwell, Capt, Punj, 16th Lancers, from furlough from England.

Bull, Lt, Punj, R H A, from leave from England.

Mackenzie, Capt, Punj, I M S, from leave from England.

Dobie, Lt, Punj, 3rd Hussars, from leave from England.

Russell, Major, Punj, R A M C, for embarkation from Suez.

Thomas, Capt, Punj, R I Fus, on leave from Murree.

Boradaile, Lt Col, Punj, 34th Sikh Pioneers, on leave from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—Adamson, Capt, Bo, 19th Inft, on duty to Baroda.

Giles, Major, Beng, 13th Rajputs, on leave to England.

Lane, Capt, Beng R A, to join, to Cawnpore.

Power, Major, Beng, R G A, to join to Allahabad

THE BABIS IN PERSIA.

BABISM is making considerable progress in Persia writes a Paris contemporary. There is not a town or village in the country which does not contain numerous converts. The greater number of the Persians inhabiting Iran are followers of this sect. The Babists have built their first temple, at considerable cost, at Askabad in the Transcaspian region. Babism proposes to inaugurate an era of moral regeneration in Persia for its doctrine is founded on universal love and brotherhood. The teaching of the apostle Bab, who flourished about 1840, seeks to conciliate all national and doctrinal differences. It only resists the absolutism of the Musulman priesthood which is opposed to all progress and to every reform. Babism counts its followers among the people as well as among the cultivated classes.

THE RETIRING LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

FAREWELL GATHERING AT BYCULLA.

IN response to a generally expressed wish a farewell gathering of the laity of Bombay was held last evening on the grounds of the Bombay Education Society's Schools, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity of taking a personal farewell of Dr. MacArthur, the Bishop of Bombay, who leaves this country finally by Saturday's mail steamer to take up an appointment at home. The band of the 21st Bombay Pioneers was in attendance. The extensive compound of the schools was decorated with flags and bunting. A platform was erected at the western end of the grounds for the accommodation of the children of the Bombay Education Society's school, who sang some part songs. The ladies and gentlemen present formed an open air circle round a desk near which were arranged seats for Dr., Mrs., and Miss MacArthur, and on which was placed a large photographic album intended for presentation to the Lord Bishop. It was a full morocco bound album, in full morocco case, velvet lined, and bearing a suitable inscription embossed in gold. The album was exquisitely done by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, and contained platino type photographs of the exterior and interior of all the Bombay churches, Bombay church schools, public buildings, and select views of Bombay. The grounds were lighted with Kitson's light. Among those present were Mrs. and Miss MacArthur, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, the Venerable Archdeacon and Miss Scott, Mr. H. A. S. Aston, barrister-at-law, Mr. and Mrs. Procter, Mr. R. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Glazebrook, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gundry, Rev. Mr. Ledgard, the Rev. A. D. Henwood, Mrs. Jackson and party, Mr. W. N. and Mrs. Shilstone, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Rev. T. Davies, Rev. H. Foote, the Rev. and Mrs. Heywood, &c.

The Band of the 21st Bombay Pioneers gave selections, and the children of the Bombay Education Society's Schools followed with part songs. The second part of the programme commenced with a hymn "Onward Christian Soldiers."

MR. R. S. BROWN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. R. S. Brown, solicitor, in addressing the meeting, said:—My Lord Bishop, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The Committee who have made the arrangements for this gathering have asked me to say (in words which they stipulated should be few) something as to the reason for our meeting, and in expression of the feelings of those who have come here towards him whom we are met to honour. Indeed no lengthy speech can be needed, for the object of our meeting is obvious—it is to say goodbye to the Bishop. And as to the feeling, of those present, they are no less obvious and I have never heard and do not believe that any but one opinion has been held of him by all classes since he came to us viz. one of the greatest prelates. So far as I know this is the first meeting of this character which has ever taken place in Bombay and it will be pleasing to him who is about to leave us to remember that it was in connection with himself and the esteem in which he was held that such a meeting including representatives from all the Church Districts in our Town—native as well as European—should have been first suggested and carried out. Such a recollection will help to assure him that the tenure of his office has been shorter than was anticipated and hoped—though his residence in India has been interrupted (most involuntarily on his part) by the necessity for seeking restoration to health after serious illness contracted in the discharge of his duties—and though the calls of an extensive diocese must always prevent the Bishop's continuous residence in Bombay, the people of Bombay are not behind others in their appreciation of him and that he leaves in Bombay none but friends. My Lord, it was about five years ago that you were called on to decide whether you would accept the Bishopric of Bombay. We do not know how far the name Bombay (so familiar to ourselves) then represented to you much more than that it was the Western Presidency and its capital. You could not have expected that it was a land containing saintly time-honoured Cathedrals or even Churches resembling the quiet old fashioned churches of rural England. Not could it have been a life of ease and leisure to which you looked forward. On the other hand we can understand what a sacrifice leaving your work and your home in England meant to you. It must therefore have been in answer to the call to higher duties that you came and because you knew that in this country—this strange land of communities—there was a community of English people (who owning and owing allegiance to that Branch of the church which takes its name from the country, whose name those people bear) were in need of your services and the exercise of the functions of the sacred office you were asked to accept. Nor must we omit the wants of our co-religionists, natives of this country whose representatives join with us, without whose presence this gathering would not only have been incomplete but would have lost its significance. It was therefore only fitting that those in this city who form part of those for whom you made that sacrifice, should wish before you left India to assure you of their gratitude, their appreciation of your labours in your diocese and of the kindness and consideration all have received at your hands, and their regret that you have now to leave them, and with their cordial good wishes for the future to bid you farewell. They will not forget that the five years you have spent here have not been free from the anxieties which the public misfortunes of plague and famine bring with them, and that your health has on more than one occasion suffered from your residence in India. They are glad that you proceed to a fresh position of usefulness and they are sure that whenever opportunity shall in future arise for you to avail yourself of your experience in India and to exercise your influence in England the Christian communities in India may count on your kindly interest and services. (Applause.)

MR. N. G. WELINKAR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. N G. Welinkar, in the course of an interesting address, said:—Speaking as an educated native citizen of Bombay I believe that I am expressing the common opinion of all sections of the educated Indian community when I say that Dr. MacArthur is an Englishman of broad culture, wide sympathies clear apprehension and deep insight; a man who was at once recognised to be a power for good in the land with which he was officially connected. The educated classes of Western India were not long in perceiving that here was an Englishman who had risen above the narrow ideas associated with the thought of rule over a subject people, and who looked upon himself as the representative not of the spirit of dominion but of the much higher and nobler spirit of service. His advice, his guidance, his monetary support were freely and liberally given to the natives of the country in many a time of their need and without ever a question as to whether it was Christians or non-Christians whom he was helping. Such a course of conduct established, if I may so put it, a thorough understanding between the Lord Bishop and the educated people of the Presidency. He had known our secret; and this knowledge gave him ever increasing opportunities of knowing more of us and seeking our highest good. We on our side reciprocate his goodness with that warm gratitude and recognition which I may be permitted to say without boasting is the peculiar virtue of India and has called forth the willing recognition of many and many an Englishman who has loved our people and devoted his life to their improvement. And so in a short time Bishop MacArthur had established a wonderful hold on the affections of all sections of educated men in this presidency, whatever the cast of their social or political or religious beliefs; and he was one of the Englishmen who educated Western India was most sincerely hoping might long continue in their midst. But this was not to be; and we were all grieved to read in the papers the announcement that the Lord Bishop of Bombay had been appointed to a most important position in England and would shortly leave Bombay. It is not easy to state in a few words how widespread and heartfelt is the regret at his Lordship's approaching departure. Perhaps the best indication of it is the spontaneous expression of honour and admiration for the Bishop as a man and a Christian dignitary and of sincere regret at his departure from India that has gone forth from the entire native press of this Presidency. The Journals—orthodox and reforming alike—have vied with each other in the tributes they have paid to Dr. MacArthur's character and worth; and surely there can be no greater satisfaction to him and his friends than to think that in the short space of about six years broken by absence, he has made himself so universally honoured and beloved by the people among whom he worked. Continuing he said eloquence with its characteristic qualities of sincerity, wisdom and insight was frequently used to bring home to the Indian Christian community the thought of their high calling among their country men to encourage them to lives of labour, rectitude an high aspiration and to impress upon them the supreme importance of their developing a united community resisting amid the many differences of sect and church organisation; their essential unity in Christ and their wide and substantial common religious, social and material interests as a small body of christians in a large non-Christian land. His personal kindness was extended to them in unstinted measure, and yet as far as I know in every case on a wise consideration of their true needs. We cannot, therefore, but feel that our community is losing an honoured friend and influential friend and guide one whose place we deeply feel in our hearts it will be most difficult to fill. I thank his Lordship most sincerely for the great kindness we have all received at his hands and I beg to assure him that we can never lose the memory of his stay in our midst and that our hearts will follow him whenever his lot may be cast and we will always pray that God may keep him and Mrs. MacArthur and their children in all their ways and bestow on them His richest blessings.

Mr. Brown then presented the album to the Lord Bishop amidst the cheers of those present.

THE BISHOP'S REPLY.

The Lord Bishop, in addressing the meeting, said he quite despaired of being able to give expression to the feelings which at that moment were swelling up in his mind. He was afraid that anything that he might be able to say would fall far short of the eloquence, the grace, and the generosity of the speeches to which they had listened that evening. He was very much gratified when he heard that the laity of Bombay had resolved to organise a farewell gathering of that kind on the eve of his departure. During his ministry he had always accounted it a most happy thing that he could in any way get the confidence and the regard of the men. He had never been so anxious about the clergy. The clergy had many detractors, he thought, especially in England; but from his experience he could truly say that they were the kindest, the most unselfish and the most sympathetic of men. (Hear, hear.) Twenty years of association with them in varied capacities had taught him that lesson. When he assumed the office of Bishop he was not really in his heart anxious with respect to the co-operation and the friendship of the clergy, and he desired on that occasion to express his great gratitude for the sense he had of the affection, the indulgence and the forbearance of his brothers of the clergy in this diocese with whom he had worked during the last five years. But it was a different thing to obtain the regard and the co-operation of the laity. The minds of the laity were not always constituted in the same manner as those of the clergy. The views they took of practical matters did not always coincide with the clerical views; but he was glad to say that the laity in all parts of the diocese of Bombay had always co-operated with him in his work readily and zealously, and he desired on that occasion to express his gratitude to them also. (Hear, hear.) He could not express sufficiently his sense of the public and religious spirit which animated a great many of the laity in the city of Bombay. He did not think there was a single church in Bombay which had not its little group of earnest, zealous, interested, and competent laymen workers, who held up the opinions of the clergymen, and who kept in order the business in connection with the church. (Hear hear.) He felt that that was a happy condition of things. But while he was glad at that happy circumstance, he felt very sorry to leave behind him such a loyal, friendly, kindly, and generous body both of clergy and of laity. He could truly say that the assurances which he had received of those feelings of both the bodies would be ever present in his mind whenever he would turn his thoughts to Bombay. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that anything could have exceeded the happiness of the conception of that gathering that afternoon. It must have been difficult to decide upon a thing which would be most suitable and enjoyable, and he thought whoever conceived that kind of meeting possessed a peculiar kind of genius which they ought to recognise. Moreover he thought it would have been impossible to select anything so pleasant to him, anything which he would value so much, as that most lovely album of the photographs of the churches and the public buildings of Bombay. He would be always proud of that gift which would pass down to his family from generation to generation, that was to say, if he should have descendants as myself of his episcopate in that city and the diocese. (Applause.) If he were to attempt to refer to all the kind things that had been said by Messrs. Brown and Welinkar, he would occupy too much of their time. But he desired to renounce the suggestion which had been made that it was any sacrifice whatever on his part to come to Bombay. The proposal that he should go to Bombay certainly seemed to be a most startling one, and it took him altogether by surprise. But the fact that he had never conceived of such a thing seemed to him to be the very best reason for accepting the call if he believed that circumstances enabled him to do so. When his appointment was made known an expression was given utterance to in various quarters that he owed his promotion to the personal friendship of the Secretary of State for India—Right Hon. George Hamilton. (Laughter.) It might be a convenient occasion to mention that Lord George Hamilton was only known to him as a public man, and he doubted very much if he (Lord George Hamilton) saw him four or five or half a dozen times before he did him the honour to make to him that proposal. He (the speaker) had no bonds of friendship with him which could have induced him to make such a proposal. He confessed that when he received that proposal he was very much afraid of the name of Bombay. It was not then a very happy time for Bombay, But he was glad that he had accepted the offer, as he thought that the last five years had been incomparably the best years of his ministry. (Hear, hear.) He only wished that the state of his health had not prohibited him to continue his services in this country a great deal longer. His Lordship in concluding his address again thanked those present for their expressions of kindness to himself and his family.

The proceedings were closed with the singing of a hymn.

CEREMONIAL PARADE.

THE whole of the troops in Garrison, numbering over two thousand men, paraded yesterday morning on the General Parade Ground, Esplanade. The troops that took part in the parade which was of a ceremonial nature consisted of Royal Garrison Artillery, 9 officers, 243 men, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Nilson; 1st Battalion North Stafford Regiment, 15 officers and 756 men under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel H Hodgkinson; 17th Bomb y Infantry, 12 officers, 816 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Light; and 21st Bombay Pioneers, 6 officers 293 men, under Captain B. B. Daunt. The regiments entered the ground headed by their respective bands and were drawn up at 7o'clock in line facing the east, 12 paces interval being kept between the units. Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., who commanded the parade, rode to the ground with Captain A. H. D. Creagh, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and was received with a general salute from the troops. General Willcocks went round the line and inspected the men, after which the regiments formed up in quarter columns and march past. At the conclusion of the parade General Willcocks presented a Distinguished Conduct Medal to private W. Evans of the 1st battalion, North Stafford Regiment.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 26th September:—

Harry Frank Stanley, engineer, and Henry Pontifex and Sons, Limited, engineers, both of Farringdon Works, Shoe lane, London, for new or improved apparatus for aerating liquids. Adolf Schwieger, patent agent, residing at No. 38, George Strasse, Hanover, Germany, Improvements in spring tyres for cycles and similar vehicles. William Edward Oakley, manufacturer, The Maples, Mile street, Millbury, Worcester, Massachusetts, for improvements in electric rail bonds. The Societe des Telegraphes Multiplex, System, E. Mercadier, 60, Rue, Cuumartin, Paris, for an improved telegraph apparatus. Joseph Lybrand Ferrell, mechanical engineer of No. 2218, Race street, Philadelphia, for improvements in wood preserving. Joseph Lybrand Ferrell, mechanical engineer, of No. 2218 Race street, Philadelphia, for improvements in wood preserving. Hugh Finlayson, apprentice to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Howrah, residing at No. 3, Strand road, Calcutta, for an electric light regulator and current economiser. William Augustis Marliet, manufacturer, of Hackensack, New Jersey, for improvements in and relating to the manufacture of jewellery. George Edwin Richardson, engineer, of Port road, Thebarton, South Australia, for improvements in and connected with couplings for railway vehicle. George Dubern engineer, residing at No. 7 Convent road, Calcutta for ice making cells and cans cold conductor James Chambers, engineer of 2 Back Deal street, Bury England and Samuel Cook, engineer of Albert Works Brook street Bury England for improvement in or applicable to the clips or holders of stentering machines, scissing machines and the like. Wilford Arthur Peloquin Cosserat, engineer, of the Betzal Nagpur Railway, Calcutta, India. John Patrick O'Donnell, civil engineer, and Ernest Copeland Irving, electrical engineer, both of Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge street, Westminster, Middlesex, for improvements in apparatus for operating and controlling railway points, signals, crossing-gates and the like. Augustus Cardigan Frederick Dann engine fitter, of 54, St. Augustine road, Southsea, England for improvements in continuously variable speed gear and in clutches and link motions connected therewith partly applicable to other purposes. Gilbert Henry Cammiade, at present out of occupation recently proprietor of tannery, now residing at Burnford villa Mount road, Madras for improvements in the preparation and packing of hides and skins, in the state of crude parchment to serve as raw material for the use of tanners in Europe and in America.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. In the absence of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram Mr. James MacDonald was voted to the chair.

INCREASED GRANT FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President from the Secretary to the Government, Educational Department, forwarding, with reference to the correspondence, ending with Government letter, dated the 26th August, 1899, copy of Government Resolution dated the 29th August last; and stating that it would be seen from it that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council had been pleased to increase the grant to the Joint Schools Committee on account of primary education in Bombay City from Rs. 39,663 to Rs. 72,121 from the 1st October next. The Government in their resolution stated:—Under the law Local Boards and Municipalities are bound to make adequate provision for primary education within their respective areas, and in order to assist them in meeting the obligation grants equal to one-third of the total expenditure are given from Provincial Revenues. With their resources much crippled by famine and plague the Boards have done much for primary education, and it seems to Government that further development and extension of primary education in this Presidency is not at present possible, unless the resources of the Boards are supplemented by additional grants from Provincial Revenues. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is therefore pleased to direct that from 1st October next the limit of aid to Municipal and Local Boards on account of primary education should be raised from one-third to one-half of the total expenditure. The grants calculated according to the above rule on the Board's expenditure on primary education in 1902-1903 will entail on Provincial Revenues an additional expenditure of Rs. 4,50,714, of which Rs. 3,09,254 will be on account of Local Board Schools and Rs. 1,47,460 on account of Municipal Schools. The increased grants which are shown in statements C and D are sanctioned, and the Accountant-General should be requested to pass them from 1st October next until further orders in lieu of the existing grants, and debit the additional expenditure to the grant of six lakhs made by the Government of India. The grants now sanctioned will be revised at the discretion of Government according to the financial conditions prevailing from time to time and it must be distinctly understood that they are not made to relieve the Boards of any part of their existing expenditure on primary education but for the express purpose of developing and extending it. If the grant now made is not so utilized by any Board, and if it is found at the end of the financial year that it has reduced its expenditure on primary education, a corresponding reduction will be made by Government in the grant, and the amount thus saved will be given to other Boards whose expenditure on primary education has increased. For this purpose the educational accounts of the Boards should be carefully scrutinized, and any reduction that may come to the notice of Educational Inspectors should be forth with reported for orders. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council trusts that the Boards will make full and early use of the additional funds placed at their disposal. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to submit a special report on the subject every year until the whole of the increase now sanctioned is absorbed. Government expect that Boards will, in any development of their primary system, take steps to afford special encouragement to the education of girls. The schools in smaller villages should usually afford special instruction to both boys and girls, but in the larger villages and towns, where special schools for girls are required, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council trusts that a substantial portion of the increased assignments now made may be devoted to female education.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that the letter be recorded and a copy of the same be forwarded to the Commissioner and the Joint Schools Committee. He said the Government had made a large contribution to the primary education in the Presidency and the Bombay City shared to the extent of over Rs. 32,000, which would be received with thankfulness by the Corporation. They were all thankful to the Government for their liberality in the cause of primary education.

The resolution was adopted

TREATING ROADS WITH OIL.

Dr. A.G. Viegas moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 13,850 to meet the cost of of treating with oil the whole of the Esplanade Road, extending from the Apollo Bunder to the Municipal Offices.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder opposed the motion. He said when the matter was under discussion at the Standing Committee it was reported that the road was in perfect order and did not require repairing, and on that report the Committee passed the resolution. However the fact was that the road was actually under repairs at the time. He moved an amendment to the effect that the Standing Committee resolution be recorded.

Dr. Katrak supported the original proposition. He said the experiment which they commenced last year on a small plot of Hornby Road had proved successful. The neat and clean appearance of that road and the absence of dust were sufficient reason for the continuance of the experiment. The watering of roads by means of hose pipes only shortened the life of roads as it washed away the binding materials leaving bare metals. He considered that by treating roads with oil they would be saving water and preventing sewers from being silted. Cyclists and pedestrians had frequently complained about the slippery nature of roads rendered by the present system of watering them. But if they were treated with oil there would be no such complaints.

Dr. Dadachanji opposed the proposition. He said similar experiments had been tried in England and proved failures.

Mr. S. G. Bhoondy said traffic on Hornby Road was not very heavy, and therefore he did not considered the experiment as successful as Dr. Katrak wanted them to believe. He urged that the experiment should be made on roads where traffic was excessively heavy.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said it was generally acknowledged that the roads of Bombay were not kept in good order, and it was therefore for the Corporation to consider whether it was not advisable to improve them at a small cost by treating them with oil.

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil said the experiment in Bombay had been commenced at the wrong end, for he found that the whole of the Tramway tract in that portion of the road had not been treated with oil. He urged that the experiment should be made on a road, where there was heavy traffic and no tramway, for unless the whole of the road surface was covered with oil, they could not say for certain to what extent the dust nuisance had been abated. He moved another amendment to the effect that resolution of the Standing Committee be referred back to that body with a view to their selecting a road for experiment which was not traversed by the tramways.

Mr. Joseph Baptista said the experiment should be carried out in the thoroughfares where trams were running, otherwise it would mean that the principal roads of the city were to be neglected. The roads treated with oil gave a good surface during fine weather, but not after the rains. He considered that if oil was used in watering roads, the price of that commodity would go up and would mean a further burden on the ratepayers. He said it would be a downright folly to spend Rs. 13,00 on keeping down the dust on one mile of the road.

The Hon Mr. Mehta considered it a matter of regret that any member should have found reason to say that anything which had been proposed to be done by other members was a downright folly. Such expressions were contrary to the best traditions of the Corporation.

Dr. Viegas replying on the debate, said the report regarding the state of the road was submitted two days before the Standing Committee resolution was passed.

On a division Mr. Hormusji Vakil's amendment was carried.

PASSAGE FOR THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 to meet the cost of a first class passage to Bombay of Mr. Joseph Hall, M. Inst. C. E., who has been appointed Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Dr. Naik seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

WASHAWAY ON THE R. M. RAILWAY.

A TRAIN DERAILED.

WE are officially informed that owing to very heavy rain on the Cawnpore-Achnera Section of the R. M. Railway the line was washed away at mile 77-5 between Kamalganj and Fatehgarh, and on No. 64 down mixed arriving at the site of the washaway the engine and eight wagons were completely derailed The engine staff and two passengers were injured to some extent. The line is not expected to be clear for two days at least, but passengers will in the meanwhile be transhipped.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL the Hon'ble Montagu Stuart Wortley is the British officer deputed to assist, by invitation, at the French Army Manœuvres in the South-East District.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

HOME STOCKS.

GERMAN TRADE PROGRESS.

SHORT-REELED YARNS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

THE high price and scarcity of cotton has certainly had the effect of depleting home-trade stocks, and in many warehouses the assortment of goods is very much poorer than usual. Business continues to be done, however, and the judicious trader who tries to take advantage of his misfortunes is provoked to the consideration that his assortment has sometimes been larger than is necessary—that he has attempted to run too many regular stock kinds. Of course, whether deserved or not, it is a common reproach against the British manufacturer that he will not give detailed attention to the wants of his customer, but this is directed mainly against the reluctance to make fresh varieties. The capacity to do this is very much limited if the number of current kinds and qualities is large, for manufacturers who would not be overwhelmed must continually struggle for the simplification of their business. Every trader's stock should justify itself in detail, and, with the same turn-over, a range of ten qualities of the same kind of finished goods necessitates a much larger minimum stock than a range of five qualities, because it is necessary in every case to provide against the varieties of demand and the delays of making and finishing. Merchants and manufacturers find that with a demand from various quarters there is a tendency to overlap, and in a large concern it is not infrequent to discover that two entirely separate orders have produced what is practically the same article. The present depletion of stocks has had the effect of showing that some qualities are redundant and that a permanent reduction of the burden is possible. This does not mean that customers should be embarrassed by the absence of choice, but only that the warehouseman should be strengthened in his perpetual fight against accretions of stock for which there is only a feeble or fitful demand. The ideal state would be that manufacturers should be able to produce the smallest quantities with the utmost despatch, but at present the delays of manufacture may almost be compared with those of the law. Experience shows, however, that one of the best roads to commercial success is the quick production of specialities. It is not the experience of one but of very many that manufacturers who may be very obliging in undertaking orders that are, on the face of it, merely tiresome are by no means expeditious in turning them out. The result is that the opportunity is gone before the sample order appears, and the transaction is added to the long list of useless labours that confirm manufacturers in the belief that no order is worth special attention unless it is a large one. It is a significant circumstance that the man on whom depends the delivery of the goods is not usually the one who has to face the impatient customer.

Another opportunity that has been given to the home-trade manufacturer by the lowness of stocks is that for the reorganising of various ranges or qualities. It is easiest to do this at such a time as the present, when stocks may be most readily cleared out to prepare for a fresh start. Frequently the home-trade buyer wishes to buy again the cloth which he knows because it simplifies the comparison of price, and, if he has confidence in the seller, it is a guarantee of quality. Salesmen have learnt, however, that though the buyer may decline to pay a fair price for a cloth that he has had at a lower rate, he will accept a slightly different one, and pay a reasonable price for it. The result of this is that when there is a considerable disparity in values between one season and the next a whole range of cloths may be, so to speak, thrown into the melting-pot and brought out again in different forms merely with the object of confusing the issue. This may seem a poor kind of expedient, but it has been provoked by the remarkable stubbornness of the home-trade buyer in resisting, and even resenting, any attempt to advance prices. Of course it is the business of the buyer to detect similarities as well as differences, but both salesmen and buyers of textile goods are necessarily more or less inexpert. Differences in quality may be qualified so far by finish or condition that except in examinations extending over time and quantity it may be difficult to perceive them. There always remains the appeal to the testing-house, but even testing-house results are sometimes disputed, and buying in the home trade is too various and complex to make this general or even in many cases possible. This system of producing a fresh range of qualities every season is most usual with manufacturers who deal with the making-up trade. Here it has legitimate advantages, for this trade must buy to a price and the manufacturer knows what is wanted. He produces the best cloth he can for each popular price, and though it is impossible to provide for every contingency, and a sudden fluctuation in raw material may be inconvenient, he goes far to cover the ground.

In his report on the trade of Germany for the first half of 1903, Mr. Consul General Schwabach says that during this period the noteworthy improvement in several branches of German commerce and industry which it was possible to record in the latter half of the preceding year has been maintained more generally and in a higher degree. "In fact," he proceeds, "the economic situation of Germany may be said to be better than at any time during the last two years. The dearth of employment is much less apparent, and a number of industries, more especially the textile industries, the building trade, and several branches of the iron and steel industries—which have been fairly busy—were able to put on new hands; whereas in coal mining and in the electrical industry there has been hardly any increase in the number of workmen, although the coal mines at least have considerably increased their output. Although business is, on the whole, much more active than during the last two years, prices have only improved in a much smaller degree. Conspicuous among those industries which suffer from low prices are the electrical, the Portland cement, and several branches of the iron and steel trades, notably the machine building and the mechanical tool industries." With respect to the textile industry the report says:—"Since 1899 profits in the textile industry have diminished considerably. The average dividends of the textile companies quoted on the Berlin Stock Exchange fell from 8.1 per cent. in 1899 to 4.58 per cent. in 1900 and 2.91 per cent in 1901, while for 1902 the dividends on a share capital of £5,200,000 averaged 5.22 per cent. The dividends distributed by the different companies in 1902 varied between 0 and 17 per cent. The number of companies which paid no dividends fell from 24 to 14. In the first half of 1903 business in this industry has, on the whole, been satisfactory, and at the end of June continued so active in most districts that the customary dead season was hardly perceptible. Weavers and most of the spinners were working full time; dyers, printers, and dressers were well provided with home and export orders, cloth manufacturers also being fairly employed, although prices were low. On the other hand business is bad in the Crefeld silk industry, as the fashion does not favour silk this year, and the prices of raw silk were high. "The American cotton corner has affected the German cotton industry to some extent, but the influence of the corner seems to be confined to narrow limits, as the mills are still well stocked with raw cotton."

Mr. S. Hazzopulo, writing on the subject of short-reeled yarns, says that there is no doubt that, broadly, "short reeling means false reeling," and that, for example, bundles of 20's made up and stamped as 24's have an unfair advantage in the consuming markets. "If Lancashire spinners could do the same as Italian spinners," he asserts, "merchants, and spinners here could compete on a fair footing and we should not have l

carry out any special making-up instructions received from the buyer (though whether these instructions are always given with the intention to defraud is not clear), and that they "pack the goods, ship, an deliver them according to instructions free of any cost or charges." This seems to suggest that, apart from illegitimate methods, the Italian spinners or merchants make more effort than we do to adopt the conditions desired by their customers. Mr. Hazzopulo says, very truly, that it is impossible to settle the short-reeling question by writing to the papers, and he suggests "a strong combination of spinners, merchants, and agents forming themselves into a committee to consider the subject in all its bearings and threshing it out to the very root." He considers the possibility of "an agreement between Lancashire and foreign spinners that false-reeled yarn ceases,' and in the meantime he asks whether it is possible to "go back to free spinning, accepting and executing orders according to the wishes of the buyers and demands of the markets.' If by this Mr. Hazzopulo means to inquire whether Parliament would pass a short bill to legalise false descriptions until our missionaries have converted the Italians we can assure him that there is no chance of it. Advertisement has its evils, but it appears to us that even in an Eastern country it might be possible to convey the facts of the matter to the consumer and to show him that if he has what he wants made up in his own way it is not necessary that the middleman should lie about it.

If the introduction of automatic looms performs no other service, it will at least have done something to stimulate inventions that may make the ordinary looms more efficient. In this connection a correspondent writes:—"A good deal of writing and talking has been indulged in lately with regard to automatic looms, as the ordinary looms, owing to various causes, have not been giving full satisfaction. The fault lies not so much in the looms themselves as in the fact that they are not kept up to concert pitch by those who have them in charge. A good plain loom properly looked after, and with all its motions working harmoniously, will, even to-day, compare very favourably with the best automatic loom on the market, given that the quality of yarn used is the same and other conditions equal. There is still room for improvement, however, in regard to certain parts of its mechanism. The weft-fork, for example, has undergone very little change since it was first introduced fully half a century ago, and yet it is not perfect. This is the governing power of the loom, and necessarily of delicate construction to enable it to act the part of feeler for the weft. Owing to this delicacy of construction the fork is unfitted for the heavier duty it has to perform, viz that of stopping the loom when the weft fails. The drag occasioned by the shock of stoppage acts injuriously on the fulcrum, and the consequent disarrangement of the fork leads to an irregular performance of work and therefore to faulty weaving. To obviate this evil an improved weft-fork, called the 'Tandemite,' has recently been patented and put upon the market."

"The new weft-fork is of simple yet of ingenious contruction, and will last practically as long as the loom itself, both the for kand the holder being made of the finest steel throughout, with prongs as round and perfect as needles. In order that the strain of stoppage may be removed from the sensitive prongs the weft-fork and the back-hook are made in two distinct portions, the latter being constructed of great strength to resist the necessary shock. Each part being pivoted independently, the heavy work is confined to the robust hook lever, and the grains of the fork, working on the first fulcrum, have nothing to do but feel for the weft. This being its only duty, the front portion keeps its place in a true line with the fork-grate, and lifts more easily than the old kind through not requiring to be put as far through the grate. In the old style of mechanism thousands of stoppages occur daily, owing to the vibration or side play causing the fork to come into contact with the grate, and thus stopping the loom when the weft is not broken. The irregular action caused by the same fault often results in the loom weaving on when the weft is broken. The inventors of the improved weft-stop mechanism claim that by adopting their patent all vibration or side play is done away with, also that there is less strain on the weft, and therefore fewer breakages, the result being more and better cloth, with less waste and less labour.

Recent circumstances have drawn attention to the surprising number of "points on" now asked for useful cotton, and to the change which has occurred and seems to have come to stay, in the mode of selling cotton on the spot. Formerly the spinner's broker asked for cotton, say, at 6 1-2d. Now he asks for cotton at so many points on the current month. The actual price scarcely appears until the invoice is made out. The consequence is that all buyers and sellers have a current knowledge of how many points on middling or good middling is worth, but have no accurate knowledge of the spot quotation. The Liverpool Spot Committee, struggling with the difficulty created by such a method of business, meets daily and adjusts the quotation to the fluctuations of the current month's futures and sets down the quotation of middling in plain figures at such a price as is indicated. Practically, if any spinner or outsider wants to know what middling is worth he looks at the spot quotation. If he also wants to know how many points on it is worth he compares the spot price with the 12-30 price of futures. To those who have suggested that the spot quotation should be abolished it may be replied that it is the nearest indication of the actual market value left. Do away with the spot quotation and no one who is not daily and hourly in the Liverpool market, and consequently aware of the number of points on currently ruling, will know the value of cotton either to buy or to sell. Imagine a foreigner wishing to buy in Liverpool. He wants to know a definite price, not how many of these shifting points on a movable current month cotton may be worth. Is it worth 6d, or 6 1-4d, or 6 1-2d. To tell him it is worth "44 on" explains little or nothing to him, and the spot quotation is his only source of definite information as to prices.

THE NEW PLAY AT THE GARRICK.

(Concluded from page 4.)

When the play was first read to the company, Mr. Bourchier pounced upon the part of the painter because he felt that it would give him one of those opportunities for delineating character which he so keenly enjoys. That was his reason for selecting the part of the painter, rather than what is known in stage parlance as the 'straight' part of the sculptor, who would be considered the hero of the story and whose part is played by Mr. Frank Mills."

"In view of recent flutterings of the managerial dovecotes, there was a notion abroad that your rehearsals might be somewhat stormy. Has that been the case?"

"Oh, no. Everything has gone most smoothly," said Mr. Chambers. "I never remember to have had pleasanter rehearsals than these at the Garrick."

"I heard a story somewhere the other day," said I, "to the effect that you had once saved Mr. Bourchier's life. The actor-manager's gratitude to the author may, perhaps, account for the peaceful condition of the atmosphere. I should like to know the truth of that life saving story."

"Then you must not come to me for it," laughed Mr. Chambers. "You had bet er go and interview Mr. Bourchier on the subject."

"And the critic of the 'Times'?" I ventured to ask. "Has he been invited for Tuesday night?"

"In that matter also I must refer you to Mr. Bourchier, as all Mr. Chambers, with a twinkle in his eye. "But seriously, as regards that question, I am in a delicate position. Mr. Bourchier is a very old friend of mine. Mr. H. A. Jones is a friend and a brother author, while, although I do not know Mr. Walkley, and never had the pleasure even of speaking to him, I owe him a debt of gratitude for one of the most laudatory and most literary notices that 'The Tyranny of Tears' ever had. In fact, so very kind and appreciative was his article that it was quoted in full when the play was published in America in book form. Personally, I should like to see Mr. Walkley in the stalls on Tuesday night."

"What are you going to do in the matter then?" said I, as I prepared to take my departure.

Mr. Chambers thought for a moment, and then said with a smile: "'Silence after grievous things is good,' you know. I think I must live up to my Swinburne quotation, and remember that 'Words divide and rend, but silence is most noble till the end.'"

A REUTER telegram from Simla reports that Lord Kitchener, who is accompanied by Colonels Hubert Hamilton and Birdwood, has been roughing it thoroughly on the way to Chitral, sleeping practically in the open under blankets at a height of 14,000ft. to 16,000ft. The party is in good health.

THE REGULATION OF SHIKAR.

NEW RULES FOR BOMBAY.

IT is officially notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25, clause (*i*), Section 31, clause (*j*), and Section 75, clause (*d*), of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and in supersession of Government Notification No. 6254, dated the 25th July, 1894, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to prescribe the following rules to regulate hunting, shooting, poisoning of water, and setting of traps or snares in the Reserved and Protected Forest of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind:—

1. The following acts are absolutely prohibited in all Reserved and Protected Forests:—

(*a*) the poisoning of rivers or other water, and the explosion of dynamite therein for the purpose of killing or catching fish;

(*b*) the setting of spring guns;

(*c*) the taking, wounding or killing of big game, other than tiger, panther, wolf, hyena, wild dog, pig or bear, over water or salt-licks;

(*d*) wounding or killing the females of deer, antelope or bison;

(*e*) wounding or killing any game birds or hares during the close season fixed in the Appendix.

2. The setting of snares or traps is prohibited in all Reserved and Protected Forests except with the written permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

3. (*a*) In any Reserved or Protected Forest or portions of Reserved or Protected Forest to which the Local Government may, for the purpose of strict conservation or for the preservation of animals which are becoming rare, or for both of these purposes, apply this and the following rules by a Notification published in the Bombay Government Gazette, hunting and shooting are prohibited except under a licence to be obtained from the Conservator of Forests.

(*b*) Every licence issued under clause (*a*) of this rule shall permit the holder only to hunt and shoot, and shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of its grant in any Reserved or Protected Forest in the Presidency to which these rules are made applicable under clause (*a*), subject to the condition that before it has effect in any Forest Division in which the licensee does not reside or exercise any jurisdiction, it must be countersigned by the Divisional Forest Officer.

(*c*) No such licence shall entitle the holder to hunt or shoot more than two stags or bulls of each species of animal to be specified in the license, according to a list to be prepared for each Forest Division by the Conservator of Forests.

4. Licences shall not be refused except for special reasons to be stated in writing.

5. Wounded game may be pursued into the forests of the Division adjoining that for which the licence is valid or into a forest closed under Rule 8.

6. A license granted under these rules shall not be transferable.

7. Every person to whom a license has been granted under these rules, and who is found hunting, shooting, snaring or trapping in any forest to which these rules apply, shall, on demand by any Forest, Police or Revenue Officer, produce his licence.

8. The Conservator may, on the recommendation of the Divisional Forest Officer and the Collector, declare that any particular forest or part of a forest is wholly closed for a term of years or annually for a specified season. He may also prohibit the taking, wounding or killing of any particular species of animal in any specified tract of forest, with a view to the preservation of such species, but any such order shall be subject to revision by the Commissioner. To such forests the validity of licences granted under these rules does not extend or is modified accordingly: provided that gazetted officers whose jurisdiction extends to such forests, or persons holding licences on which the Divisional Forest Officer has endorsed special permission to that effect, may kill pig, tigers and other dangerous or destructive animals in such forests. Such special permission shall not be given for a longer period than one month in any case.

9. If any person to whom permission under Rule 2 or a licence under Rule 3 has been granted commits a breach of any provision of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878); as amended by the Forest Act, 1890 (V of 1890) or of any rules made thereunder, he shall be liable to the penalty of having the permission or license, as the case may be cancelled by the Divisional Forest Officer, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable under the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), or otherwise. An appeal against the cancellation of the permission or the licence by the Divisional Forest Officer shall lie to the Collector, and a second appeal, in case of dismissal of the appeal by the Collector, to the Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

10. In any case where the Divisional Forest Officer or Conservator thinks it advisable, he may direct that a Forest Guard or other person shall accompany the camp of any licence-holder hunting or shooting in forests, with the object of seeing that Forest rules are not infringed by camp followers.

11. The word hunting as used in these rules includes tracking for the purpose of discovering the lie of wild animals, provided that any person holding a licence is not prohibited from employing any number of trackers.

12. Nothing in these rules shall be taken to exempt any person from liability in respect of any offence by injury to the forest or its produce or of any other offence punishable under the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878) as amended by the Forest Act 1890 (V of 1890).

13. Nothing in these rules shall be taken to cancel any privileges granted to resident wild tribes except by the express order of the Collector, or to preclude the grant of special permission by the Divisional Forest Officer or Collector to resident villagers on special occasions.

[*N.B.*—Forest in which wild tribes have been given the privilege of hunting will not generally be notified under rule 3.]

APPENDIX.

The game birds referred to in Rule 1 (*e*) are as below and the close season is fixed as follows:—

	For	Close Season.
Sand-grouse ...	Pterocles fasciatus ..... / Pterocles exustus	1st April to 30th Sept.
Pea-fowl	Pavo cristatus	Do do
Jungle-fowl ...	Gallus sonneratii	Do do
Spur-fowl	Galloperdix spadicea ..... / Galloperdix lunulata ..... / Francolinus vulgaris	Do do
Part idge	Francolinus pictus ..... / Ortygornis or Francolinus pondicerianus	1st April to 30th Sept.
Rain-quail	Coturnix coromandelica ..	Do do
Bush-quail	Perdicula argoondah or argunda Perdicula asiatica / Microperdix erythrorhyncha	Do do
Bustard quail...	Turnix pugnax ..... / Turnix gondera, or tanki... / Turnix dussumieri	Do do
Bustard	Eupodotis edwardsi	Do do
Lik-florican	Sypheotides or aspheotis / aurita	Do do
Whistling-teal..	Dendrocygna arcuata or javanica	1st June to 30th Sept.
Cotton-teal	Nettopus coromandelianus	Do do
Comb-duck	Sarcidiornis melanonotus...	Do do
Spot-bill-duck..	Anas poecilorhyncha	Do do

The close season for Hare is 1st April to 30th Sept.

ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION.

STATEMENT of Plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, during the Month of September 1903.

1st September Bangalore 1,032, Mhow 200, Jaora, 24, Mhow, 501, Daryapur 500, Aojireagaon 502, and Chunder Bazar 503 doses.

2nd September Hyderabad (Sind) 101 and Akola 504 doses,

3rd September Nasirabad 203 and Aurangabad 1,002 doses.

4th September, Ahmednagar 503.

5th September, Chapra, 2,009 and Jabbulpore 302 doses.

8th September Singapore 60, Gadag 501, Dhulia 502, and Aurangabad 501 doses.

12th September Belgaum 502, Indore 2,011, Bangalore 1,102, and Broach 201 doses.

14th September, Ellichpur 1,003 doses.

16th September, Broach 151 doses.

17th September, Akola 272, Jaora 36, Poona 105, and Amraoti 500 doses.

18th September Bangalore 1,001 doses.

19th September Panchmahals 101, Bassim 110, Sardarpore 72 doses.

23rd September, Jaora 102, Bhopal 501, Rutlam 100, Bolaram 209, and Ahmednagar 505 doses.

24th September, Dhulia 501, Hyderabad (Deccan) 1,300, Bolarum 209, and Amraoti 24 doses.

29th September, Jaora 300, Sehore 502, Nemach 600 Hubli 500, Amraoti 1,007, and Smyrna, 144 doses.

30th September, Bangalore 1,001 and Ahmednagar 502 doses.

SIR HUMPHREY de Trafford is leaving England very shortly on a shooting trip to India, where he will remain during the winter. Hill Crest, his place near Market Harborough, is to be let Sir Humphrey is wonderfully young and fresh-looking for his forty-odd years, and is an enthusiastic all-round sportsman. Lady de Trafford, who was Miss Violet Franklin, is one of the prettiest women in society. Her titular flower is a favourite with her, and her table is often decorated with violets, while her favourite colour in dress is violet. Her little ten-year-old daughter has inherited much of her mother's charm.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 1. Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Mathuradas Gocouldass presiding.

The report of the directors for the year ending 31st July, 1903, stated:—During the year under report your directors had to fight out against the keen competition that existed between our and rival factories at Pachora and Nandra, owing to breaking down of, Joint Working Pool both of ginning and pressing on account of some of the owners of rival factories not coming to reasonable terms advantageous to all concerned. To meet the opposition successfully your directors had to work your factory with much more reduced rates: this swept away almost whole margin of profit. Had there been no such adverse cause your company would have made much better profit than that shown here; however your directors think it highly satisfactory. To meet the competition of rival factories successfully and with a view to secure more business your directors have decided to erect a new ginning factory in joint equal partnership with Mr. Nathoo Lalji in Nandra village which is very near to Pachora Jeele. The erection of the new ginning factory is being pushed on with all haste and it will be completed before the commencement of the next season. The cost of the factory will be about Rs. 35,000. The erection of the new factory, your directors hope, will meet with your approval. Your directors are now glad to inform you that they have almost succeeded in bringing down an amicable settlement with all the owners of Pachora and Nandra factories and they hope that a pacca agreement will be made with them for a long period to work all the factories under joint working system. The profit and loss account for the year ending 31st July, 1903, with the credit balance of Rs. 27,037 brought forward from last year's account shows a credit balance of Rs. 33,401-9-2 which your directors propose to apportion as follows:—To pay a dividend to the shareholders at the rate of Rs. 25 per share Rs. 12,500; to carry to the depreciation fund account Rs. 500; to pay bonus to the company's employes Rs. 300; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 20 101-9-2. Your directors beg leave to draw your attention to the above para that the dividend they now propose to pay will meet with your satisfaction. Mr. Mathuradass Gocouldass retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration. Your property including building and machinery is insured for Rs. 1,39,500.

The report was approved and adopted and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share was sanctioned, Mr. Mathuradas Gocouldas, the retiring director, was re-elected and Mr. Munchershaw Bezonjee Minocherhomji was appointed auditor for the current year. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort Bombay, Mr. Mathuradas Gocouldass presiding.

The directors' report for the year ending 31st July 1903 stated:—The total number of bales pressed at the Company's factory during the past season is 11 995 against 4,627 pressed in the preceding year. The total number of Cotton Pallas ginned at the company's factory during the last season is 10192 3-4 against 8754 1-4 ginned in the preceding year. The profit and loss account for the year ending 31st July 1903 with the credit balance of Rs. 11,472-11-6 brought forward from last year's account shows a credit balance of Rs. 23,884 0-1 which your directors propose to apportion as follows:—To pay a dividend at the rate of Rs 20 per share Rs. 12,000: to carry to depreciation fund account Rs. 500; to pay bonus to the company's employes Rs. 300; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 10,084-0-1. Your directors beg leave to draw your attention to the above para and hope that the dividend they now propose to pay will meet with your satisfaction. Mr. Mathuradass Gocouldass retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration. The company's property including (buildings and machinery) is insured for Rs. 1,57,000.

The report was approved and adopted, and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in the report. The meeting was dissolved after customary compliments to the chairman.

LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF RAJA RAMMOHUN ROY.

AT the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum Back Road, on Saturday, Mr. D. M. Gupte, B. A., L.L.B., delivered an address in English on the Life and Character of Raja Rammohun Roy in connection with the seventieth anniversary of the death of the Raja. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker presided, and there was a good attendance of students and others.

Mr. Gupte, in addressing the meeting, said India was no doubt the chief scene of the Raja's activities for more than fifty years of his life, where he assimilated the best elements of Indian civilization, and where he obtained an insight into its ancient literature and philosophy, and into the character and institutions of its people. His work in England, however, formed the crowning glory of his life in so far as it served to bring into prominence the undiscovered affinities between the civilizations of the two countries, and made the Raja an exponent of cultured Hinduism to the West and of cultured Christianity to the East. He was thus not only the connecting link between India and England, but the healer of a great schism that subsisted between the two countries; and in him these kindred elements were blended together to produce an exalted ideal of life and character of which Englishmen and Indians may alike be proud. It was the Raja's life-long endeavour to promote the union of the two civilisations. The lecturer regarded the Raja's life as falling under two epochs, the one comprehending his work in England and the other connected with his activities in this country, to show how inhis life the East and the West blended together. In taking stock of the English influences which contributed to form the Raja's mind, and which gave a new direction to his labours, the lecturer dwelt upon his connection with the Reform Bill. The Raja, who was a friend and associate of Jeremy Bentham, had so far identified himself with that movement that he had avowed his determination to renounce his allegiance to England if the Reform Bill were rejected by Parliament. The Raja's sojourn in England was chiefly made memorable by his association with the Unitarian and other Christian sects. The Raja's monotheism was founded upon the solid granite of antiquity. To him the Bible, the Koran, the Buddhistic Tripitaka were alike the sources of inspiration. As an educationist, the Raja was an advocate of liberal culture calculated to draw out the mental and the moral faculties of man. He was the champion of woman's rights, and combated the social inequalities, the slavery, and the sacrifice of Indian woman.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who was received with loud cheers thanked the lecturer for the excellent manner in which he had treated the subject, and complimented him for the eloquence and thoughtfulness of his observations. Mr. Chandavarkar alluded to the complaint made in some quarters regarding the dearth of graduates willing to lend their co-operation to the many institutions in the presidency, which were living in a state of inactivity on account of what he called the famine of workers, which he regarded as a greater famine than the famine of bread. He observed that bread was not all, and that the intellectual decadence from which the country had been suffering was an evil that demanded speedy reform. It was a happy feature of the Samaj that, in the midst of all this scarcity of workers, it was able to maintain its existence, and that so far as the Samaj was concerned no workers were wanting whether to conduct the services or to deliver lectures. The chairman felt that the scarcity and the apathy complained of, were due to the reactionary movement. One of the commandments which he earnestly exhorted his hearers to follow was to follow the noble example of Raja Rammohun Roy, who was the leading spirit and the guide to educated Indians.

Votes of thanks to the lecturer and to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE Cobham (Surrey) tablet record, recently mentioned in the "Express," is beaten by Bristol, where in the parish church of St. Michael's there is a list in the vestry containing the names of all the rectors since the year 1193. The late Canon Knight held the living for fifty-nine years.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIANS' POOR FUND.

THIS Fund, writes a correspondent, has been in operation for over two years managed by a committee of representatives from the Bombay Missionary Conference, the Christian Women Workers' Union and the Indian Christian Association, and carried on under the auspices of the Bombay Missionary Conference. It is but right for its supporters and others who may like to support it to know by facts and figures how it has been administered, how far it has realized the expectations of its advocates, whether it deserves the sympathy and active co-operation of the Christian public or is it likely to pauperize the Indian Christians and thus encourage professional beggary. These and similar questions naturally arise.

Some years back persons like the late Miss Richardson, the late Mrs. Fuller, and others who took an active interest in the case of Indian Christian strangers to Bombay felt that some systematic effort was necessary to relieve the needs of deserving Indian Christian strangers that gravitate naturally from all parts of India to Bombay and to check promiscuous professional beggary by regulating charity. It was found that while deserving strangers were often neglected, the professional beggars reaped a good harvest. "These palladins of humbug," as the "Times of India" called them, would go from bungalow to bungalow with wild pitiable tales and other devices and some out of charitable feeling and others in order to get rid of them, gave them money. This was a positive nuisance.

It will be proper to give a brief history of the different steps that led to the establishment of the Fund.

In July 1898, one of the secretaries of the Indian Christian Association brought before its committee the case of distressed Indian Christians. The principle of doing something was adopted, but any practical measure was postponed. In March 1899, The Secretary of the C. W. W. Union wrote to the I. C. Associations, suggesting that that body should start a Poor Fund. The Committee after mature consideration thought that such a Fund was necessary and that for the more effective working the I. C. A. should work in concert with the Bombay Missionary Conference and the C. W. W. Union. The joint sub-committee representing the three bodies after many sessions and discussions came to a unanimous decision. It was felt that for the purpose of administration, the Fund should be under the auspices of the Bombay Missionary Conference, having representatives from the other two bodies on the committee. The committee of missionary conference after a good deal of discussion, placed the matter before whole body of the Conference. A large majority agreed to the establishment of the fund with a proviso that it should not deal with those who were already members of the Bombay Churches but with strangers only.

After various delays and obstructions, the Fund came into operation in August 1901. Just then there were many famine refugees in Bombay and a grant of Rs. 200 from the American Indian Famine Fund set it going.

So long as the cases were many, the Committee of distribution met every Thursday at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Byculla, and went into the cases fully, very urgent cases being dealt with by Secretary. But as applicants diminished, the secretary every morning investigated the cases and referred to the Committee for the disposal of all important and doubtful cases. The Committee meets for business whenever necessary.

The "Modus operandi" of the Fund is this:—Printed forms are distributed among the members of the committee or some reliable persons who fill them up with any information available and send the applicants to the secretary who deals with them every morning at 7-30. The forms are generally circulated among the members for opinion. In very rare cases money help is given. Food tickets are generally given if the applicant has good certificates and seems likely to find work in Bombay. Doubtful cases are invariably referred to the place from which the applicant has originally come. The applicants having their own church in Bombay, are sent on to their pastors for help in finding work and for spiritual ministrations. If the strangers are judged not likely to find work they are sent to the Railway station with the peon who purchases tickets for them and sees them off. In cases where they succeed in finding work, they are helped a little longer, or when the employer agrees to refund small loans are given to them from time to time till they get their salary. Till last April, arrangements were made for sheltering strangers at a monthly cost of four rupees. But as cases began to diminish, this has been withheld for the present. In some cases, house-rent is paid for two three months.

During the year ending 31st July 1903, 155 persons were sent out of Bombay, 445 food tickets were given. Cash help was given to the extent of Rs. 77 House-rent took Rs. 60. The peon and other contingencies cost Rs. 80. Total expenses. Rs. 541-12-3. The accounts were kindly audited by C. A. Howes, Esq.

The sinews of war were provided by monthly subscriptions and donations from Europeans and Indians, and, substantial grants from the Christian Herald Famine Fund, the Viceroy's Famine Fund and the Readers of the Bombay Guardian. It is not for these special grants, the Committee could not have met the demands made especially in the matter of sending famine stricken refugees to their own places. Some Indian Christians who were not allowed to land in South Africa were helped by special subscriptions and grants from the Poor Fund to proceed to their villages in Guzerath.

Now what has been the experience of those who have actually worked on the Poor Fund Committee? The late miss Richardson who was a great factor on the Committee, did not long survive. But the Revs. Hume, Davis, Stephens and Smith, as also Mr. Horne and the Indian members are unanimous as to the practical utility of the Fund. Professional beggary is appreciably checked. Men going from door to door are often referred to this Committee, and many of them do not care to stand inquiry. It does not draw more people to Bombay. The fund does not make things quite easy for them Now and again notice has been given to friends in the Mofussil warning people against coming to Bombay unequipped. The fame as did draw a large number to Bombay, but the Fund was not responsible for their coming. The problem was there, and the Fund had to solve it. But the number of applicants is far less than it was last year. For the quarter ending Sep. 30th 1902, Rs. 221 were spent, while for the corresponding period this year only Rs. 55 have been spent.

Whether there is a Fund or not, people will gravitate to Bombay in search of work. And after all, the bulk of the Indian Congregations in Bombay have been strangers at one time. The Fund, therefore, does a great service. As a civil duty, it deports those Indian Christians who are likely to be a burden to Bombay. It saves much valuable time of those who are imposed upon by wanderers; they have simply to ask these people to go to the committee. Those once helped are distinctly told that they would not be helped a second time. Of those who have been deported only an infinitesimal proportion have come back. The Fund helps on the different congregations in getting new and selected members. It meets the reproach that is hurled against Missionaries that converts after their baptism are left to drift for themselves. It helps those who wish to recover from a fallen state, and are trying to lead an honest and industrious life.

Every great city has to face the problem of poor strangers. The Christian Patriot, of Madras very strongly advocated the establishment of a similar Fund in Madras and warmly commended Bombay in taking the initiative in this matter.

Those who are not in touch with the working of the Fund are invited to attend the meetings of the Committee or be present any morning at the secretary's (Gilder Street). Any suggestions for the still better carrying out of the Fund will be welcomed by the Committee.

The peon goes out with the Subscription Book to stated persons, but anybody wishing to aid the Fund, should communicate with any of the following members of the committee for the current year:—Rev. F. Wood, (Mazagaon), Chairman; Rev. H. J. Smith, (Love Lane); Treasurer; Mr. E. H. Hodgson (Colaba) Ex-officio B. N. Athavale, Nesbit Lane) Mrs Dean (Bellasis Road); Rev. D. L. Joshi Gilder Street) Secretary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th October.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound.)

To-day at 6-30 p.m. and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head Quarters.)

To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

2. A meeting of Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 2 Company, will be held to-morrow, the 13th instant, at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters after drill.

3. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps as under:—No. 3 Company on Friday 16th instant, at 7-15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies on Thursday 29th instant. Dress, time and place, will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, LIEUT.
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE "Straits Echo" (Penang) writing of delays in the Telegraph Service of the Federated Malay States says:—We'll back thoroughbred Jerusalem jackasses, driven by crack syces to whip the Telegraph jackasses hollow at their own game and make the whole monstrous show look very small in double-quick time.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 13

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

547,03—Edgelow G and W—Jamnadas Laloobhai vs Govindji Visram and others—J G Wadia and Co.
559,03—Captain and V—Nakhoda Haji Sarfud Ghatta and another vs Fazludin Paloba and others—C V Limited and Co.
577,03—Thakurdas and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibboy vs Hasambhai Visram and others.
581,03—In person—Cawasji Sorabji Engineer vs Kaikhushru M Hiramaneck.
595,03—Khundas S L—Jairamdas Ganeshdas and others vs Shadiram Totaram.
600,03—Payne and Co—Ahmed Gangji Allarukhia vs The Partnership firm of Visram Ebrahim and Co.
606,03—Matubhai J and M—Munji Virji and another vs Gokibai Naikin—Baishanker K and G.

Long Causes.

329,03—Thakurdas and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimtoola Somejee and others—Wadia G and Co.
138,02—Manecokhlal J and H—Moolji Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.
299-02—Payne and Co—The Badichi Auline and Scda Federich vs Tejpal Godu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponment.
397,00—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ld—Dikshit and D.
457,02—Payne and Co—Mohanlal Karshan vs Gangaram Ramjee and others—Hiralal D.
671,01—Raghawaya and B—Hari Lalbhai Lalchand and another vs Janmadas Narandas and others—Edgelow G and W.
279,03—Edgelow G and W—Soonamal Gangaram and others vs Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Bhaishanker K and G.
68,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova, widow and another.
76,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivraton Pragdas and another vs Sadacova widow.
333,02—B V N R—Shivshanker Gopaljee and others vs Jehangir Maneckjee Contractor—Pestonjee R and K
494,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdoola vs Pragjee Luxmidas and others—Edgelow G and W.
83,02—Mansukhlal J and H—The Hon Mr Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh vs The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and others—Edgelow G and W.
562,02—Mathubhai J and M—Tricumlal Sakarchand and another vs Lachmidas Narayen and others—Wadia G and Co, and D and T.
210,02—Madhowji vs Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hurgovandas Jagjivandas and others in person Mathubhai—J and M.
411,02—Craigie S and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld and others vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co.
660,02—Mulla and M—Champsey Harjee and others vs Bai Ratanbai widow—Bhaishanker K and G.
573,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Rijbai widow vs Meghjee Lukmidas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE RUSSELL.

To modify the terms of consent decree.

436,00—Tyabjee D and Co—Sarabai widow vs Haji Abdool Rahman—Bhaishunker K and G

For decree absolute.

234,02—Pestonjee R and K—Pirashaw Kavasjee Bomgra and others vs Jetha Amersey and others—J and R.
529,03—R P Mehta—Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy vs The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

844,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Nagarmal Shopchand vs Cusumbhoy Nanjeebhoy and another—S B Noble.
266,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Jotmal Ramanand and another vs Gokulchand Hurdyalsing and others.
322,03—R N Molabhoy—Eduljee Nusservanjee Treasurer, vs Ramchordas Vundravandas—Edgelow G and W.
265-03—Crawford B and Co—E Spencer and others vs Kaderbhoy Mahomedali and others.
455-03—Shamrao and M—Punchrinath Madanji vs Luxmibai widow and others. (No person).
518,03—In person—Hurbam Bhimjee and others vs Dawoodbhai Ebraham and others.
537,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Cokerjee Cowasjee Oomrigar vs Nusservanjee and Sons.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

614,02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Brier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.

Long Causes.

802,01—Captain and V—Noormahomed Cassam Metha vs Shaik bin Jamaludin Desai and others—Daphtary and F.
254-02—K D Shroff—Hurgowan Ramjee and another vs Bhutt Vallabhram Rateeshwar and others—Bhaishanker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard.
447-03—Tyabji D and Co—Valjee Morarjee and another vs Kesowjee Dowjee and another—Madhavjee V.
91-03—Crawford B and Co—Mathuradas Heerjee vs Jairam Heerjee and others—Kanga and P.—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

9-02—Smetham B and N—John F Fernandes and others vs B F Nunes—K B Mehta—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

74-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Indian Manufacturing Co Ltd vs Lalji Veerji—Chitnis and M—Part heard.

CRICKET.

THE RED CROSS C. C. vs THE KANARA C. C.

A MATCH between the above teams was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday, the 11th inst., and resulted in a win for the former by 23 runs. Scores:—

THE RED CROSS C. C.

G Rozario, b Kaikini	1
T Pereira, b Gathas	0
J Gonsalves, b Gathas	28
J St Anne, c and b Kaikini	5
S Gonsalves, run out	8
J Viegas, c Sanjiva, b Kaikini	3
N St Anne, c and b Gathas	0
J Zuzarte, b Kaikini	4
P Braganza, b Gathas	4
L D'Costa, not out	6
L Gonsalves, b Kaikini	0
Extras	2
Total	66

THE KANARA C. C.

K Nursingrao, c Zuzuarte, b J Gonsalves	2
Sandar, c and b Viegas	2
Pandit, l b w, b J Gonsalves	4
Kaikini, st, b Viegas	5
G Shankar, l b w, b Viegas	14
Vamarao, b Viegas	5
Shanna, b Viegas	2
Ganesh, c J Gonsalves, b Viegas	4
Bapu, b S Gonsalves	0
Sanjirao, not out	2
Saripat, b Viegas	1
Extras	2
Total	43

MORE DESTRUCTIVE THAN WAR.

Ignorance of the cause and nature of human ailments and of what best to do when attacked by sickness, is responsible for greater loss of life, and infinitely more prolonged misery, than the most desolating war that was ever waged. Wars break out, rage fiercely, subside, and there is peace once more in the land; but everywhere and always there is a proportion of the people who are sick and ailing; who cannot properly sustain their part in the competition of life, and whose time is passed in suffering pain, from which they perceive no way of escape except by death.

In all ages the wisest and noblest of mankind have exerted their mental power to the utmost to avert, so far as may be, the suffering and wastage of humanity, and they have been rewarded by a large measure of success. The evils we deplore

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In order to demonstrate how serviceable electricity can be to the farmer, three German companies, the Union, the Schuckert and Company, and the Helios, own model farms on which most of the work is done by it. The new Quednau farm of the Helios Company is under the charge of Professor Backhaus, of the Agricultural Institute of the University of Konigsberg, and covers 447 acres near that city. The power house is furnished with an engine of 50 horse-power, driving a four-pole dynamo and yielding a current of 90 amperes at a pressure of 500 volts. A small two-pole dynamo is employed for electric lighting, the current generated having an intensity of 30 amperes and a pressure of 220 volts, or an intensity of 18 amperes and a pressure of 320 volts, when used for charging a Pollak Storage battery of 130 volts. The electric light can, if required, be doubled by means of a secondary dynamo. Electricity is also employed for cooking and heating the living rooms. Three electric motors drive the agricultural machinery. One of 1½ horse-power cuts the carrots. The other two are portable and do odd work, such as driving mills and thrashing machines, crushing flax seed, pumping water, turning a circular saw, and so on. An electric plough is also employed on the farm.

On the Simmern farm of the same company the Helios dynamos are driven by turbines of the Beche type, giving a current of 11 kilometres at 110 volts. The direct current is used as the distances to convey it by wire are not great. The dynamos charge a Hagen battery of 62 elements. The idea of this farm is to dispense with manual labour as much as possible, and two small light portable motors are employed. One of 10 horse-power does the heavier work of the farm and one of three-quarter horse-power drives either a centrifugal cream separator of 450 litres of milk an hour or else a winnower in the wheat bin.

The "Chicago Medical Recorder" describes the use of the tuning fork in diagonising fractures, especially of the long bones. A tuning fork is sounded close to the seat of the fracture and the sound, transmitted through the bone, is heard in a stethoscope on the other side. Bones are good conductors of sound, but a fracture spoils the effect.

Two Prussians have invented a mode of making iron so hard it cannot be chipped by the best steel tools. The surface of the iron is hardened by heating the iron white hot in a retort or muffle with bone dust, yellow prussiate, cyanide of potassium, and phosphorus, and afterwards quenching it in water.

The venomous lizard, heloderm, lives in the warm zone between the Cordilleras of Central America and the Pacific Ocean. It secretes a poisonous saliva, and has the curious habit of throwing itself on its back when struck. Its bite is not always so dangerous as popular opinion makes it, and after severe pain it often rapidly heals. Recent observations of Van Denburgh and Wight show that the saliva is sometimes very poisonous and sometimes very inoffensive. The poison acts by coagulating the blood, and first increasing then diminishing the irritability of the nerves.

According to M. Deslandres, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, the peculiar glow round the cathode in a vacum tube, or "cathodic light" as it is called, has the characters of cometary nebulosity, especially that of the last comet.

Professor Papillault, in the Review of the "Ecole d'Anthropologie," gives particulars of the brain of Professor Laborde, the eminent French physiologist, who died at the age of 73. The weight of the brain was only 1,231 grammes, and the convolutions on the surface were of average complexity, but it is notable that the sub-frontal gyre on the left side was larger and more differentiated than that on the righ. The motor speech centre in right-handed persons is believed to be in this place, and Laborde possessed remarkable powers of speech. The same feature characterised the brain of the powerful French orator and statesman Gambetta. Dr. Spitzka, however, looks on the left insula as the true psychic speech centre, for this region is most concerned with association of the receptive and emissary centres.

Professor J. Mark Baldwin, of Princeton University, the eminent American psychologist has been called to a new chair of philosophy and psychology in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and will enter on his duties immed ately, but is also expected to deliver some courses of lectures at Princeton during the coming term. Baldwin is of the modern school of experimental psychologists, and still a young man. We remember seeing a passage at arms between him and Professor Bain, of Aberdeen, who died the other day. Bain belonged, of course, to the older school of introspective psychologists, and was originally a hand-loom weaver. Baldwin, in the course of a scientific discussion, made a remark which appeared to ignore an earlier discovery of Bain, who rose and corrected him with some warmth, but without the peculiar movement of his hands, which the students of his class dubbed "ca'in the shuttle," and the American made amends by respectfully acknowledging the work of the renowned master.

In the Sahara of Alegeria the natives have an exceedingly primitive cradle. It is merely a circular net closing a ring of wood about two feet across, and hung horizontally from three cords forming a triangle, knotted at the apex. The baby lies in the net.

The Prussian State Railways Administration have decided to run all trains on the suburban railway between Berlin and Lichterfelde by electric power. Each train consists of two long cars of different classes with separate compartments for smokers. It is expected that electricity will soon oust steam from all the suburban lines of Berlin.

A 50,000 horse-power electric plant has been installed in the upper valley of the Hudson. Large power houses utilising waterfalls to generate electricity are now so common in America as to cause little comment.

Beautiful black cups and vases are made from the anthracite of Pennsylvania, United States. A model factory of this "coal porcelain," as it is called, occurs on Summit Hill, Pennsylvania. Only the best blocks of the hardest anthracite are used. After being turned in the lathe, the object is polished by a "buffing wheel." Vessels after this buffing will hold hot or cold water.

"Cassier's Magazine" states that the sun rays will ignite damp lampblack, or cotton waste smeared with lard or other animal oil. Lampblack and a little oil or water will in some circumstances ignite spontaneously. Nitric acid and charcoal occassion spontaneous combustion. New printer's ink on paper when in contact with a hot steam pipe quickly ignites.

Mr. Emile Berliner, an American inventor, in telephony, is at work on an airship of the aeroplane order. It is made of aluminium and tin plate, with ribs of oak and metal tube. The whole machine is 10 feet wide by 14 feet in length.

"The possession of a medical degree or diploma by no means implies says "the Medical Press":—That the holder thereof has attained the highest pinnacle of knowledge in the temple of Æsculapius nor is it to be regarded as a signal for the discarding of text-books or the relinquishing of former studious habits. On the contrary, it may be said that a qualification to practise marks the date of the commencement of a higher degree of studentship, which is characterised by a more intimate acquaintance with human nature, both normal and morbid, than has been possible in the earlier days of medical instruction. With the steady advance of specialism it becomes of increasing importance that every medical practitioner who desires to keep fully abreast of the times should cultivate those opportunities which present themselves of obtaining a more thorough grasp and a greater practical knowledge of some branch of medicine or surgery to which he or she may have a natural bent. To rest on one's oars is only to court failure."

A curious incident, by no means without its moral, is reported to have stopped a wedding ceremony in Belfast. The contracting parties were a widower, sixty years of age, who has a grown-up family, and a young woman, aged twenty-five. They were kneeling side by side in the church, when the bridegroom's eldest son stepped forward, took hold of his father's right arm, and firmly escorted him into the street, in spite of the protests of the clergyman. The young woman has instituted legal proceedings, it is said.

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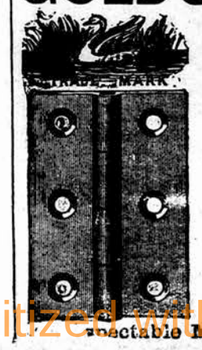

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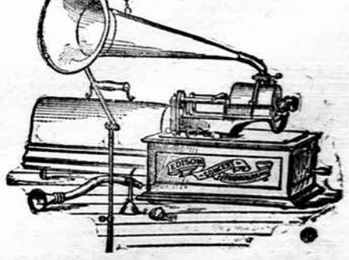

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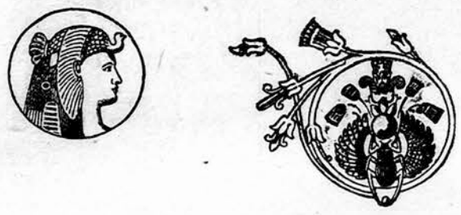

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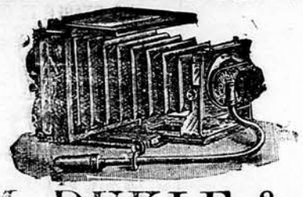

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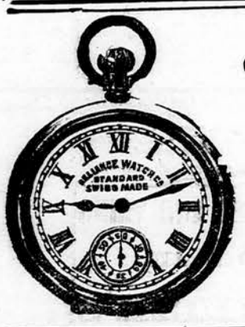

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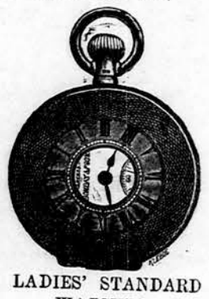

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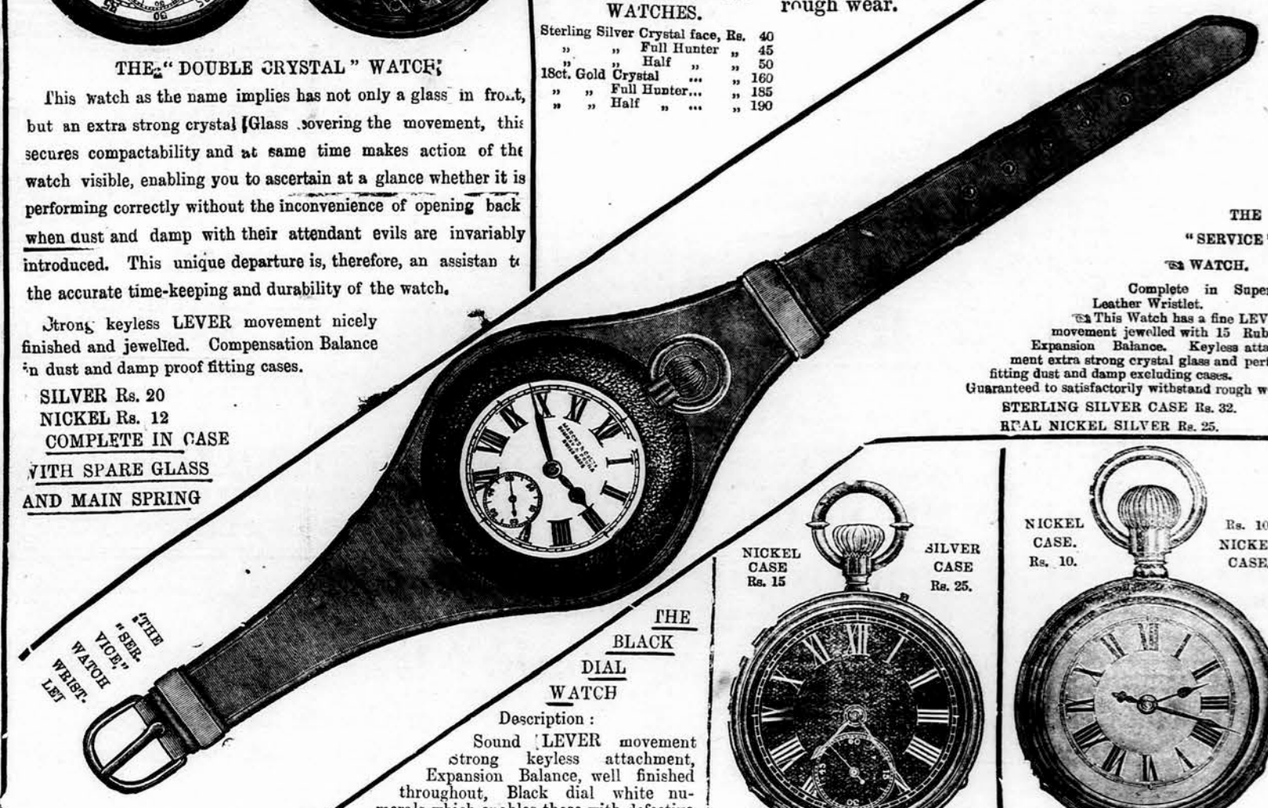

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